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FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published weekly in 3 Sections—Section 1

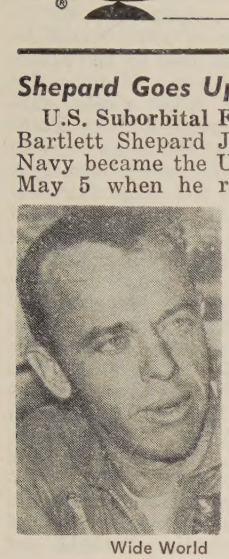
Vol. XXI, No. 1071 May 4-10, 1961

WOMEN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

Shepard Goes Up 115 Miles

U.S. Suborbital Flight. Cmndr. Alan Bartlett Shepard Jr., 37, of the U.S. Navy became the U.S.' first astronaut May 5 when he rode a 2,300-pound Project Mercury capsule dubbed the "Freedom 7" up 115 miles into space in a suborbital flight and came back to earth safely. The only man known to have preceded Shepard into space was the USSR's Maj. Yuri Gagarin, who went up 203.19 miles in an orbital flight around the earth.



Wide World
SHEPARD

Shepard's capsule was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. by means of a Redstone rocket at 9:34 a.m. EST and achieved a maximum speed of 5,100 mph. It landed in the Atlantic 15 minutes later some 302 miles from the launching point. Shepard experienced 5 minutes of weightlessness at the top of the flight and reported later that the sensation was pleasant and did not interfere with his operation of the capsule's controls.

Major events of the flight:

9:34 a.m.—The rocket was fired.

9:36 a.m.—The Redstone burned out at an altitude of 18,000 feet and separated from the capsule 10 seconds later. The escape tower was jettisoned at about the same time.

9:37 a.m.—The Freedom 7 was turned around so that its blunt end and Shepard's back faced in the direction of flight to minimize the re-entry shock. Shepard experimented with manual control of the capsule's attitude and radioed that his ability to govern pitch, yaw and roll were "okay."

9:38 a.m.—The capsule reached its 115-mile maximum altitude, and Shepard, using his periscope, reported "a beautiful view."

9:40 a.m.—Shepard fired retro-rockets to slow the capsule.

9:41 a.m.—Shepard started to put the capsule into re-entry attitude.

9:42 a.m.—The Freedom 7 started to re-enter the denser atmosphere. Its speed dropped in one minute from 4,227 mph. to 341 mph. Shepard went from weightlessness to a state in which he endured forces of up to 10 times that of gravity (10 Gs.).

9:44 a.m.—A Drogue parachute was broken out at an altitude of 30,000 feet to stabilize the falling capsule.

9:45 a.m.—The main 63-foot parachute was released at 10,000 feet.

9:49 a.m.—The Freedom 7 dropped to the surface of the Atlantic.

9:53 a.m.—Shepard climbed out of the capsule and was hoisted aboard a waiting helicopter, which flew him and the capsule to the aircraft carrier Lake Champlain.

Shepard then underwent a series of physical examinations and a "debriefing," first aboard the carrier and later at Grand Bahama Island.

President Hails Feat. The launching, which had been postponed from May 2 because of bad weather, was covered by television, radio and press. 500 newsmen from all over the world congregated at Cape Canaveral to report on the event.

Pres. John F. Kennedy, who had watched the launching by TV from Washington, called Shepard by radiotelephone while Shepard was still aboard the Lake Champlain to offer congratulations.

Flown to Washington May 8, Shepard was honored at the White House, where Mr. Kennedy gave him the National Aeronautics & Space Administration's Distinguished Service Medal "for outstanding contributions to space technology." Mr. Kennedy called the medal "a civilian award for a great civilian accomplishment."

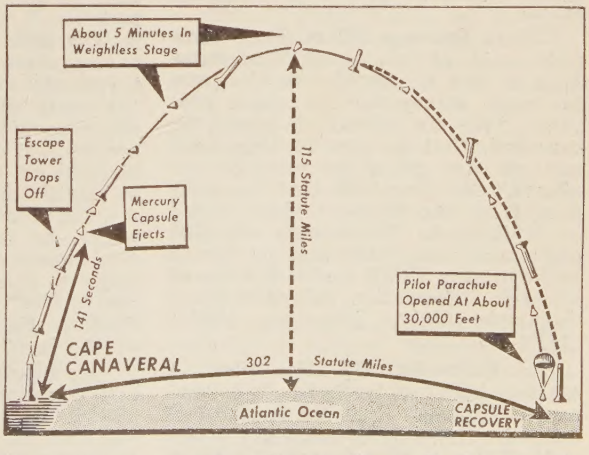
The President pointed out that "this flight was made out in the open [publicly] with all the possibilities of failure that have been damaging to our country's prestige." Mr. Kennedy, at his news conference May 5, had rejected criticism of the advance publicity given the attempt. He said: "In a free society, if a newspaperman asks to be represented and to come, then he can come. Everybody ought to understand that we are not going to do what the Russians did . . . being secret and just hailing our successes. . . ."

Reaction. The successful flight was greeted with a mixture of relief and enthusiasm by the U.S. and its Western allies. A tremendous U.S. audience had watched by TV and had waited anxiously for word of Shepard's safe landing. Radio audiences in the U.S. and in many Western countries also had followed the flight.

The many congratulatory messages included a telegram from Soviet Premier Khrushchev to Pres. Kennedy May 6. Khrushchev's telegram said that this "latest outstanding achievement in man's conquest of space opens up unlimited possibilities for the study of nature in the name of progress."

But Shepard's achievement was belittled by the Soviet press and radio in comparison with Gagarin's trip in orbit. Khrushchev, in a radio address in Yerevan, Armenia May 6, also emphasized the superiority of Gagarin's flight.

Moscow radio May 9 rejected U.S. criticism that Soviet space attempts were made in secret. Gagarin's flight "was announced to the world long before its successful completion was absolutely certain," the Soviet state-



Key points in Cmndr. Alan B. Shepard's May 5 suborbital flight are illustrated in Wide World diagram (not drawn to scale).

Week in Headlines

Cmndr. Alan B. Shepard Jr. rode capsule 115 miles into space in suborbital flight to become U.S.' first astronaut.

De Gaulle appealed for support in efforts to end Algerian rebellion, French-Algerian rebel peace talks re-scheduled.

International Control Commission arrived in Laos to verify ceasefire; Laotian government and rebels started truce talks.

Congo's Léopoldville government charged Katanga Pres. Tshombe with treason.

Pres. Kennedy signed minimum wage bill.

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Alan B. Shepard's space capsule Freedom 7 being lowered from helicopter to aircraft carrier deck May 5 after being fished out of ocean at conclusion of U.S.' first manned space flight. The capsule, 9 feet long and 6 feet in diameter at the base, was built by McDonnell Aircraft Co. (Wide World photo)

ment said. It asserted that before the flight, Soviet scientists had "made it quite clear that the Soviet Union was on the threshold of sending a manned space ship on its maiden voyage." [See pp. 125B1-D2, 149C3-150C2]

Facts on Shepard. A lover of speed (in sports cars as well as aircraft), Shepard's answer to the question of why he wanted to be the first American in space was: "I want to be first because I want to be first."

Born Nov. 18, 1923 in East Derry, N.H. Son of retired Army officer. Graduated in 1944 from Annapolis 462d in class of 913. Served in Pacific on destroyer Cogswell during closing months of World War II. Volunteered for flight training but was so impatient to fly that he studied and received a license at a civilian flying school before winning his Navy wings in Mar. 1947. Trained as test pilot at Patuxent River, Md. in 1950 and worked on high-altitude flight research during test-pilot service. Logged 3,600 flight hours, including 1,700 in jets. Graduated from Naval War College in 1958, then served as aircraft readiness officer for Atlantic Fleet. His special assignment as astronaut was work on tracking and recovery systems.

Married to former Louise Brewer. 2 daughters—Juliana, 9, Laura, 13. Christian Scientist. [See p. 64A-C2]

U.S. to Increase Effort. Pres. Kennedy said at his press conference May 5 that he would ask Congress for more money for the space program. "We are behind" in space, he conceded, "but we are working hard and we are going to increase our efforts." He promised that scientific data from the Shepard flight would be available to "the world's scientific community" and said that as far as he knew, the USSR had not released scientific information gained through Gagarin's flight. [See pp. 113A2, 112F2, 37C-G3]

U.S. Balloonists Up 21½ Miles. A 411-foot-high polyethylene balloon named Stratolab High No. 5, launched from the U.S. carrier Antietam in the Gulf of Mexico May 4, carried 2 Navy scientists to an altitude of 113,500 feet (nearly 21½ miles), a record for manned balloons. After the descent, however, one of the balloonists, Lt. Cmndr. Victor G. Prather, 34, a surgeon attached to the Naval Medical Research Institute, was drowned when he slipped from the sling of a helicopter that had picked him out of the Gulf. Cmndr. Malcolm, 40, an Office of Naval Research atmospheric physicist and pilot of the balloon, was unhurt. [See Vol. XX, p. 282E2]

Algeria

De Gaulle's Peace Appeal. An appeal for support of his efforts to defend the French state and end the Algerian rebellion was broadcast by Pres. de Gaulle May 8 in an address marking the 16th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Addressing himself to those most directly involved in recent Algerian events, de Gaulle promised punishment for the defeated Algerian military mutineers, a negotiated ceasefire for the Moslem rebels, and guarantees of safety for Algeria's Europeans, fearful of being engulfed by a Moslem state. To the French army and the people of metropolitan France, he addressed his thanks for their unity against the attempted coup.

De Gaulle's major statements:

- France intended to discuss "with the diverse tendencies, notably those who fight us," the "future of Algeria and the means to open the way to it by the vote." It would "settle at all events with the Algerian elements —including of course the rebel leaders—the conditions under which the referendum will take place" and would seek "an accord between the government and the same elements for a . . . constructive association of France and Algeria, so that self-determination will take place in a spirit of peace and . . . Algeria may then be able to build herself anew with the aid and support of France."
- If the new Algeria should decide to associate itself freely with France, "what a fecund task would be offered under these conditions to the Algerians of French descent. With all my heart I ask them, in the name of France, . . . to give up the outdated myths and absurd agitations which lead only to calamity and to turn their courage and ability toward the great task . . ."
- The military coup, carried out in "odiousness and stupidity," "collapsed before the authority of the state and the unity of the nation." "Now, in order to rid the forces of law and order . . . of elements that have proved disloyal to their duty and in order to punish those who instigated them . . . the necessary measures have been taken—no matter what sadness the punishment of those who strayed may bring to those who must inflict it, to me first of all. As for the main offenders, their fate is in the hands of the law." [See p. 145B1]

New Peace Talks Scheduled. French and Algerian Rebel communiqués issued in Tunis May 10 said that formal negotiations on conditions for an Algerian cease-fire would begin May 20 in Evian-les-Bains, a French resort on Lake Geneva. The agreement to begin peace talks on the basis of de Gaulle's offer of Algerian self-determination had been worked out in meetings between French and rebel envoys in Tunisia and in Switzerland. The first French-rebel talks, held in Melun, France in 1960, had ended in failure.

The May 20 talks were the 2d set of French-rebel negotiations to be scheduled in Evian in 1961. Arrangements had been disclosed by the rebels Mar. 27 for the opening of cease-fire talks in Evian Apr. 7, but a rebel cabinet communiqué published in Tunis Mar. 31 warned that the talks were in doubt as a result of French intentions to negotiate with the Algerian National Movement (MNA), a rival rebel group that had not supported the armed rebellion against France. The French plan to negotiate with the MNA, led by Hadj Messali, had been announced Mar. 30 by Algerian Affairs Min. Louis Joxe. Several attempts were made to persuade the rebels and French to carry out the Apr. 7 talks. The attempts included a meeting Apr. 3 between U.S. Amb.-to-Tunisia Walter N. Walmsley Jr. and rebel cabinet ministers Hafid Boussouf and M'Hammed Yazid. But the French government announced Apr. 6 that the Evian meetings would not begin as planned.

The renewed French-rebel contacts that led to rescheduling the Evian talks for May 20 came after de Gaulle repeatedly had stated his willingness to grant the rebels a key role in the negotiations for Algeria's future. De Gaulle's pledge was reiterated in a series of speeches made in a presidential tour of southwestern France Apr. 12-16. Speaking in Bordeaux Apr. 16, he said: "We offer peace and association with France to the Algerians, . . . first of all to those who have until now refused our . . . hand."

The rebels' readiness to accept de Gaulle's offer was attributed largely to his successful suppression of the Apr. 22-26 Algerian military coup, the apparent powerlessness of Algeria's European rightists who backed the coup, and his demonstration of control over the French army. A rebel communiqué issued in Tunis Apr. 24 had called on Algerian Moslems to join "all men and all peoples who love liberty" to fight the "Fascist generals" responsible for the coup. Algerian Moslems had remained aloof from the coup.

(France and Algeria had been swept in March and April by a series of bombings attributed to dissident rightists and of machinegun attacks carried out by Moslem rebels. Camille Blanc, mayor of Evian-les-Bains, site of the projected peace talks, was killed by a bomb Mar. 31. At least 13 persons were killed and 50 wounded in bombings and shootings, most of them carried out in France, during the Easter weekend. 30 persons were

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1945—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1961 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, President & Treasurer; Lester A. Sobel, Secretary & Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

wounded in a later bombing of the Paris Bourse. The rebel attacks were directed against Moslems suspected of collaborating with French police or with the rival MNA movement. The rightist attacks were aimed at persons associated with the projected Evian talks. French police arrested and interrogated suspected rightwing activists in a series of raids begun Apr. 7 in Paris and other cities.)

Partition Threatened. French intentions to partition Algeria into French and Moslem zones and to sever all ties with an Algerian Moslem state—if such were the choice of an Algerian referendum—were made clear by de Gaulle at a Paris press conference Apr. 11.

Addressing 600 French and foreign newsmen, de Gaulle said that if Algerians chose complete independence and a "rupture" with France, the French government would be forced to regroup Algeria's population in areas that were "known in advance"—with Europeans and pro-French Moslems presumably getting Algeria's cities and coastal plains. Areas that would be turned over to Moslem rule, he declared, would "fall immediately into misery, chaos and would eventually be absorbed by communism. . . . We would have no further duty toward them." In addition, de Gaulle made it clear that the 400,000 Algerian Moslems living and working in France would be expelled.

In a sarcastic reference to U.S.-Soviet competition, de Gaulle said that "one would see either the Soviet Union or America, or both at the same time, try to gain footing" in the Moslem areas of Algeria: "I respond that to both of them I wish in advance much pleasure."

De Gaulle told rebel leaders that "they have great responsibility" for Algeria's future and could "play an eminent role in the beginnings of the new Algeria." He reiterated his readiness to open talks with them and promised that conditions of imprisonment would be ameliorated for Ahmed Ben Bella and other captive rebel leaders after the start of negotiations.

Laos

Truce Commission Arrives. The 3-nation International Control Commission for Laos arrived in Vientiane May 8 to begin verification and supervision of the cease-fire ordered May 3 by Prince Boun Oum's Laotian government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao rebel movement.

The commission, composed of representatives of India, Canada and Poland, was divided into 2 truce teams to verify the cease-fire from both sides of the battle lines. One team, headed by Samarendranath Sen of India, landed in Vientiane May 8; the other was ordered to proceed to Xiengkhouang, the rebel capital, but it was refused permission to travel via North Vietnam. Sen and the chief Polish and Canadian representatives flew directly from Vientiane to Xiengkhouang May 10 to seek contact with the rebel-supported regime of neutralist ex-Premier Souvanna Phouma to get permission for its truce team to begin inspecting the Pathet Lao front.

Instructions given the commission by Britain and the USSR, co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, and made public May 7, ordered it to inspect and verify the truce on whatever terms were agreed upon by the Laotian combatants. The commission then was to be placed at the disposal of the forthcoming 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos.

Cease-Fire Talks Begin. Military representatives of the Laotian government and of the Pathet Lao rebels began cease-fire talks May 5 in Hin Heup, on the Nam Lik River front between the 2 armies, 55 miles north of Vientiane. They were unable, in their first 4 meetings, to agree on a site for full-scale armistice talks.

The government truce team was headed by Gen. Sing Rattanamasay, Laotian army inspector general; the rebel delegates included officers of the Pathet Lao movement and of Capt. Kong Le's rebel paratroops. The 2 sides deadlocked May 6 on the question of a permanent site for talks on formal armistice machinery to maintain the current ceasefire. The government insisted on continuing the talks at Hin Heup, the rebels demanded they be moved to Namone, 35 miles to the north, in Pathet Lao territory. The government offered May 7 to hold the military armistice talks in Namone on condition the accompanying political talks were held on government territory. Members of the International Control Commission attended the Hin Heup talks May 9 but were snubbed by rebel delegates.

(Continued fighting was reported from many parts of Laos despite the cease-fire ordered May 3. Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, Laotian defense minister, reported May 4 that rebels had opened fire on government forces north of Luang Prabang and were continuing the encirclement of that city. He charged May 7 that Pathet Lao troops had begun an offensive against Meo tribesmen who had served as government guerrillas in rebel territory. Government planes were reported to have left Vientiane May 8 carrying rockets for attacks on Pathet Lao positions; other planes were said to be continuing airdrops of supplies to government posts and guerrilla units. Pathet Lao artillery shelled the village of Pa Dong, near Xiengkhouang May 9. Many incidents were attributed to the difficulty of transmitting truce orders to outlying units.) [See p. 153B1]

Congo

'Treason' Charged to Tshombe. Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe, arrested Apr. 26 after his walkout from a Coquilhatville meeting of Congolese political leaders, was charged May 9 with "treason" against the Congolese state.

An act of internment filed against Tshombe by Congolese Interior Min. Cyrille Adoula requested legalization of Tshombe's detention for up to 6 months to permit his trial as a "threat to the safety of the state." The specific charges against Tshombe were that he had (a) "fraudulently assumed the powers of chief of state"; (b) proclaimed an independent state from Congolese territory; (c) committed "numerous crimes that prejudiced the peace and order of the state"; (d) printed his own currency; (e) raised a secessionist army, recruited foreign troops and started a "civil war causing numerous deaths"; (f) established relations with foreign states.

Congolese Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko had disclosed May 7 that Tshombe's arrest had been ordered by the central government. Bomboko said Tshombe would be tried for the "assassination of political prisoners," including the late Patrice Lumumba, but this charge was not listed in the act of internment.

A similar act of internment was filed May 9 against Katanga Foreign Min. Evariste Kimba. The 6 European advisers arrested with Tshombe and Kimba were deported to Belgium May 6 by the UN Command in Léopoldville. (The deportees included Alexander Belina-Podgaetsky, stateless Brussels lawyer of Russian origin who was described as one of Tshombe's closest aides.)

Katanga Warnings. The Katanga government warned May 6 that it would "fight to the last man" before surrendering to Pres. Kasavubu's demand for a strong centralized Congo state. The warning was issued at an Elisabethville news conference held by Interior Min. Godefroid Munongo, who apparently had assumed direction of the Katanga government after Tshombe's arrest in Coquilhatville. Munongo denounced Tshombe's detention as "blackmail" and warned that any central government attempt to enforce its rule in Katanga would lead to "massacres."

Munongo, however, addressed an appeal to the UN Command to intercede for Tshombe and negotiate UN differences with Katanga. He said Katanga was prepared to dismiss foreign advisers and offer Baluba tribesmen a referendum on remaining under Katanga control, if Tshombe was released.

(Pres. Fulbert Youlou of the [former French] Congo Republic denounced Tshombe's detention as "an act of banditry" May 4 at a Brazzaville news conference. In apparent retaliation for Youlou's statement, the Kasavubu government halted all Congo River traffic the next day between Brazzaville and Léopoldville, the 2 states' neighboring capitals. Youlou's government responded May 6 by closing the Brazzaville airport to all UN Congo Force planes.) [See p. 154C3]

JFK on African Freedom. The U.S.' support of African liberation movements was reaffirmed by Pres. Kennedy Apr. 15 at a State Department reception in honor of African Freedom Day. Mr. Kennedy told assembled African diplomats that "we also are a revolutionary country, and a revolutionary people, and . . . though many thousands of miles . . . separate our continent from . . . Africa, today we feel extremely close." In a reference

to the possible Communist threat to new African states, the President cited George Washington's warning "against adopting hasty improvisations at the expense of principle" and "against foreign influences which seek to tamper with domestic factions."

(Pres. Kennedy had made clear at a Washington news conference Mar. 1 that he favored a policy of Africa for the Africans—"all those who felt that they were Africans, whatever their color might be, whatever their race might be." His remarks were in reference to a controversy arising from statements made by Asst. State Secy. [for African Affairs] G. Mennen Williams during a fact-finding tour of Africa. Speaking in Nairobi, Kenya, Feb. 21, Williams had said the Kennedy Administration supported a policy of "Africa for the Africans." The statement was denounced by British settlers and Conservatives in Kenya and elsewhere as unwarranted interference in British African affairs. Williams explained Feb. 24 that he had meant the word "Africans" to encompass both whites and Negroes.

(Williams had left Washington Feb. 15 on a monthlong tour that took him to the Sudan Feb. 16, Ethiopia Feb. 17, Kenya Feb. 21, Tanganyika Feb. 24, Zanzibar Feb. 26, the 2 Congo Republics [Léopoldville Feb. 27, Brazzaville Mar. 3], Liberia Mar. 12, Ivory Coast Mar. 13, Ghana Mar. 15, and Upper Volta Mar. 17. Williams met with Congo Pres. Kasavubu Feb. 28 during his visit to Léopoldville and reportedly assured him of continued U.S. support for the central Congolese government. He returned to the U.S. Mar. 18 and told newsmen that his trip had shown that "the people of Africa unquestionably have a great reserve of good will for America.")

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Intelligence Board Reactivated. The President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities was re-established by Pres. Kennedy May 5 with Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the MIT corporation, as chairman. Killian had been the first chairman of the consultant board (1956-58).

Other board members named May 5: Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retired, former Army chief of staff; Dr. William O. Baker, Bell Telephone Laboratories research vice president; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, retired, board chairman of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc. (Los Angeles); Dr. William L. Langer, a Harvard history professor; Robert Murphy, ex-State Undersecretary and currently Corning Glass International (N.Y.) president. [See p. 147C3; Vol. XVI, 44A3]

FCC & SEC Reforms Urged. Pres. Kennedy sent to Congress Apr. 27 reorganization plans covering the FCC and SEC. They were the first executive branch reorganization plans he had submitted.

The proposed plans, to go into effect in 60 days unless disapproved by a majority of either house of Congress, would relieve commission members of much time-consuming but relatively unimportant work by allowing them to delegate more tasks to staff members. The plans would authorize the agencies' chairmen to delegate final case decisions to individual commissioners, to agency panels or to staff members. Each plan provided that a review by a full commission could be requested by a vote of one less than a majority of the agency's members. This was to enable the agency's political minority to get a review. The FCC plan would abolish a statutory review staff that had written the FCC's opinions. [See p. 140F1-D3]

Administrative Conference. Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, 70, of the U.S. Appeals Court was named by Pres. Kennedy Apr. 29 to be chairman of the Council of the Administrative Conference.

Council members named Apr. 29: Manuel F. Cohen, the SEC's corporate finance division director; Walter Gelhorn, Columbia University law professor; Joseph P. Healy, Boston Edison Co. vice president and general counsel and Boston Law School corporate law professor; ICC Chrmn. Everett Hutchinson; James M. Landis, the President's special assistant for regulatory agencies; John D. Lane, Washington lawyer; Earl Latham Eastman, Amherst College political science professor; Carl McGowan, Chicago lawyer; Nathaniel L. Nathanson, Northwestern University law professor; Max D. Paglin, FCC general counsel. [See p. 140G1-D2]

Outside Jobs Barred. Pres. Kennedy issued May 5 an executive order prohibiting heads and assistant heads of executive branch departments and agencies from engaging in outside employment or activity for pay. The order, which also applied to full-time members of Presidential boards and commissions and White House staff members, barred fees for speeches but authorized repayment of travel expenses. It authorized department and agency heads to issue directives prescribing "high ethical and moral standards" for employes in their jurisdiction. [See p. 155D1-A3]

Education Act Proposals. A draft bill to extend and amend the 1958 National Defense Education Act (NDEA) was submitted to Congress by Pres. Kennedy Apr. 26.

As recommended by the draft bill: (a) the NDEA's program for college student loans, Title II, would be made permanent; (b) under Title II, the annual maximum federal contribution to a single institution would be raised from $250,000 to $500,000; (c) students specializing in English would be given priority for loans; (d) loan-recipients would be required to swear a loyalty oath but not to sign a loyalty affidavit; (e) the program for graduate fellowships, Title IV, would be made permanent, its number of awards increased from 1,500 to 5,000 and its allowances raised to $2,500 for each fellow in new or expanded programs and to $2,000 for others; (f) the programs for grants to colleges for the operation of advanced foreign language institutes and for improvement of statistical services of state educational agencies would be made permanent; (g) Title III, the program for grants to public and loans to private elementary and secondary schools for the purchase of equipment for teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages would be extended for 3 years; (h) the interest rate on Title III loans would be lowered for private schools and based on comparable 10-year U.S. securities; (i) physical fitness would be added to the list of Title III subjects; (j) 3-year extensions would be granted to the programs for guidance and testing of high school students (to be extended to the 7th and 8th grades) and for research in the use (for teaching) of TV and other communication media; (k) the NDEA's authorization ceilings would be removed and the amounts determined by annual appropriations. [See p. 73F2]

News-Restraint Meeting. Pres. Kennedy met with top newsmen and newspaper executives May 9 in an attempt to clarify his request for voluntary restraint in the handling of news affecting the U.S.' security. Felix McKnight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and executive editor of the Dallas Times-Herald, said afterwards that the meeting had produced no formula for imposing the restraint, but that "any responsible editor makes that news judgment every day."

(Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, speaking at the Detroit Press Club May 9, called Kennedy's peace-time news-security proposal a "profound misunderstanding" of the free press' role. He warned that the proposal would encourage U.S. officials to withhold information unnecessarily and that it could become a "cloak for errors, misjudgments and other failings of government.") [See pp. 155B3-156C1]

Food for Peace Council. Pres. Kennedy May 6 established a Food for Peace Council to serve in an advisory capacity to Food for Peace Director George McGovern and to aid the Freedom From Hunger campaign of the UN's Food & Agriculture Organization. Council co-chairmen: author James A. Michener of Honolulu and Mrs. Raymond Clapper of Washington. [See pp. 58F1-A2, 37A-C3]

Small Business Panel. Pres. Kennedy May 2 established a policy-making White House Committee on Small Business and named SBA Administrator John E. Horne as chairman. [See p. 132E1]

Textile-Aid Plan. A program to aid the U.S. textile industry was announced May 2 by Pres. Kennedy.

The President promised consideration for any textile industry application to the Tariff Commission or to the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization for "action under the escape clause or the national security provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act." He promised to ask Congress for federal aid to industries "seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports."

The President also proposed: (a) an international conference of textile exporting and importing countries to seek "a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries"; (b) a study of the situation under which U.S. cotton manufacturers had to pay more than foreign buyers for U.S. cotton; (c) expanded research on new products, processes and markets; (d) a review of depreciation allowances on textile machinery; (e) aid in financing the modernization of machinery.

(Cotton cloth imports had increased from 122,400,000 square yards in 1957 to 454,600,000 in

1960. Textile imports totaled 7.2% of all U.S. production in 1960.) [See pp. 152A-D2, 87F1-A2]

Airport Modernization. A $375 million, 5-year program of federal aid to modernize airports "antiquated" by "jet-age aircraft" was submitted to Congress by Pres. Kennedy Apr. 24. The President's requests included a 5-year extension of the current airport program and aid for airfields that handled only private and business aircraft.

A National Airport Plan calling for a $1.1 billion 5-year federal aid program was revealed the same day by the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA estimated that within 5 years air lines would carry 81 million passengers annually and that non-airline general aviation would reach 17 million flying hours. [See pp. 120B-C1, 30A-B3]

1960 Election Vote. The official 1960 Presidential election figures issued by the clerk of the House of Representatives May 3 showed that Pres. Kennedy had received 34,227,096 votes and Richard M. Nixon 34,107,646 votes out of 68,836,385 votes cast. The electoral vote: Kennedy 303, Nixon 219, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) 15. [See Vol. XX, p. 469A-D3]

Honorary Degree. Pres. Kennedy received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from George Washington University in Washington May 3. It was his 20th honorary degree but his first as President. (The honor was awarded in a ceremony during the inauguration of Dr. Thomas Henry Carroll 2d, 46, as the university's 13th president.)

Diplomatic Appointments. Pres. Kennedy announced the following diplomatic appointments:

Apr. 12—Samuel David Berger, 49, embassy counselor in Athens, to be ambassador to Korea.

Apr. 14—James W. Wine, 42, to be ambassador to Luxembourg.

Apr. 15—Ex-Amb.-to-Cuba Philip Wilson Bonsal, 57, to be ambassador to Morocco.

Apr. 28—Ex-Rep. A. S. J. Carnahan (D., Mo.), 64, to be ambassador to Sierra Leone.

Apr. 29—Robinson McIlvane, 47, to be ambassador to the Dahomey Republic.

May 6—Thomas Stuart Estes, 48, to be ambassador to Upper Volta.

(McIlvane and Estes succeeded R. Borden Reams, who continued as ambassador to Ivory Coast and Niger.)

Military Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 18 nominated Maj. Gen. Walter K. Wilson Jr. to be head of the Army Engineers Corps with the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

The President Apr. 14 nominated: Brig. Gen. Joe Calvin Lambert, SHAEF's adjutant general, for promotion to major general and to succeed retiring Maj. Gen. Robert V. Lee as Army Adjutant General; Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, executive director of the Army's Clothing & Textile Matériel Center (Philadelphia), to be Army Quartermaster General. [See p. 120G1-A2]

Other Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 12 designated Phillips Talbot, 45, former foreign correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, to be Assistant State Secretary for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Kennedy Apr. 19 appointed to the Civil Rights Commission: Harvard Law School dean Erwin N. Griswold, Republican, a native of East Cleveland, O., and Howard University Law School dean Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, a Negro, a native of Richmond, Va. The 2 deans succeeded Dr. George M. Johnson (R.) of New York, and Doyle E. Carlton (D.) of Florida.

Members continuing on the CRC—Chrmn. Dr. John A. Hannah (R.), Michigan State University president; Vice Chrmn. Robert Storey (D.), ex-Southern Methodist University Law School dean; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, Notre Dame University president; Dr. Robert Rankin (D.), Duke University's political science department chairman.

Mr. Kennedy Mar. 22 nominated Dr. Edward Cristy Welsh, 57, legislative aide to Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), to be executive secretary of the National Aeronautics & Space Council.

The President May 2 appointed: Cyril E. King, 40, a Negro and aide to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) since 1947, to be Secretary of the Virgin Islands; Manuel F. L. Guerrero, 46, Assistant Secretary of Guam 1956-60, to be Secretary of Guam. [See p. 120C-F1]

Among other Kennedy appointments:

Apr. 14—Louis J. Doyle, 55, to be the Post Office Department's general counsel.

Apr. 15—Cecil F. Poole, 46, to be U.S. Attorney for California's northern district (the first Negro to get such a post in the continental U.S.).

Apr. 24—Mervin J. Kelly, former Bell Telephone Laboratories board chairman, as special consultant to NASA Administrator James E. Webb; Dr. Leonard S. Sheingold, Sylvania Electronic Systems' applied research director, as the Air Force's chief scientist.

Apr. 25—Labor-affairs columnist Victor Riesel, 46, as a vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Apr. 28—Amb.-to-Bolivia Carl W. Strom as head of the State Department's Foreign Service Institute.

May 5—Roy K. Davenport, a Negro, as a special assistant for personnel to Army Undersecy. Stephen Ailes.

May 9—Ex-Amb.-to-Guinea Dr. John Howard Morrow as U.S. permanent representative to UNESCO; Bertrand M. Harding, 42, as deputy commmissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed retiring Charles I. Fox. [See p. 120F1-D2]

Congress

Wage Bill Enacted. The Administration bill (HR3935) raising the hourly minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 and extending minimum wage coverage was passed May 3 by a 64-28 Senate vote (48 D. & 16 R. vs. 15 R. & 13 D.) and a 230-196 House vote (197 D. & 33 R. vs. 138 R. & 58 D.). Pres. Kennedy signed it May 5.

The bill's final version raised the hourly minimum wage over a 2-year period for 23,900,000 workers already covered. It extended minimum-wage and, in most instances, overtime provisions to an estimated 3,624,000 additional workers not previously covered. Most newly covered workers were in the retail trades.

The final version was essentially the same as that passed by the Senate. Major differences were that (a) the $1.25-an-hour minimum and 40-hour workweek would be extended to newly covered workers over a period of 4, instead of 3, years and (b) 3 groups were excluded from coverage—about 140,000 employes of laundries, about 305,000 employes of auto and farm-equipment dealers and about 17,000 employes of transit systems with less than $1 million annual sales (coverage was retained for an additional 93,000 transit employes in firms with more than $1 million annual sales).

In the Senate debate May 3 Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), minority leader, complained that the bill lacked "philosophical unity" because of its exemptions. Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D., Ore.), who had refused to sign the conference report but who supported the bill, complained that the exclusion of "black laundry workers—because they're mostly black"—was "exploitation." He charged that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) and Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) had told the conferees that "there would be no bill in the House at all with laundry workers covered."

Opposition to the bill in the House debate May 3 was led by minority leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.). He was joined by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R., Pa.), who protested that the House had been "humiliated" because conference Chrmn. Adam C. Powell (R., N.Y.) had "rammed" through, "without any discussions whatsoever," the Senate bill's dollar-volume provision for coverage on retail and service trade stores. The conferees had retained this in preference to the House bill's 5-stores-in-2-states criterion.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), opposed to both raising the minimum wage and to extending coverage, had attacked the joint conference May 1. Terming it "the most hypocritical session I've ever sat through," he had walked out without signing its report. [See p. 151A1-C2]

Aid to Latin America. A bill (HR6518) to provide $600 million in aid for Latin America was passed by Senate voice vote May 9 and sent to joint conference. The Senate bill was identical with the previously passed House bill but, in addition, contained an amendment, proposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.), that would limit Latin American credit institutions to an 8% maximum interest charge for the use of the program's funds in financing low-income housing construction.

In debate May 9, Sens. Henry C. Dworshak (R., Idaho) and Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) spoke against the bill and Sens. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) defended it. Fulbright said the bill was "designed primarily to help the common man." He said "it should be administered so as to encourage—indeed to require—cooperating governments to bring about changes in their own economic and social structures. . . . We can refuse to help those governments which give only lip service to the demands of the great mass of the people."

Gore said the Foreign Relations Committee would insist that no projects should be undertaken in countries (a) where a dictator ruled, (b) where a few large landholding families ruled (unless "meaningful" land reform was undertaken), (c) where the wealthy paid "a smaller percentage of their income in taxes than do the poor," (d) where "oppressive" interest rates existed and where adequate credit machinery was "nonexistent." [See p. 157B-D1]

Water Pollution Control. The House May 3 passed and sent to the Senate by a 307-110 vote a bill (HR6441) to expand the water pollution control program and transfer its administration from the Surgeon General to the Health, Education & Welfare Secretary.

The bill would: (a) increase the annual authorization limit from $50 million to $100 million and the over-all limit from $500 million to $1 billion for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants;

(b) authorize construction of joint sewage treatment projects serving more than one municipality (the maximum grant to be $2,400,000); (c) increase from $3 million to $5 million and extend for 10 years the program for matching grants to states for the administration of water pollution control programs; (d) authorize establishment of water pollution research facilities; (e) make all navigable and coastal waters subject to federal abatement enforcement authority; (f) authorize the HEW Secretary to request federal court action against polluters.

Republican opponents, led by Rep. William C. Cramer (Fla.), claimed May 3 that the bill violated state jurisdiction and would pave the way toward greater federal expenditures.

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.) said May 3 that as of Mar. 31, the U.S. had made 2,671 construction grants totaling $219,300,000 towards projects costing $1.27 billion. He said "every federal dollar expended has been matched by over $4.80 in local funds."

The House Public Works Committee's report on the bill Apr. 25 said the U.S.' water demands were expected to exceed the available supply by 1980. It recommended total spending of an average of $600 million a year through 1970 on water treatment plants. [See p. 72E-G2]

School Aid. Modified versions of the Administration's controversial school-aid bill were approved by subcommittees in the Senate May 2 and in the House May 9.

The House Education & Labor subcommittee May 9 accepted by a 4-3 vote (4 D. vs. 3 R.) a bill to provide $2,484,000,000 in federal grants to public elementary and secondary schools in 3 years. The subcommittee voted to reimburse states at the rate of $12 annually per pupil based on the number of children in average daily attendance in the total—including parochial and private — school-age population. The Administration formula called for a minimum of $15 per pupil based on the state's public school attendance.

The subcommittee also voted to continue for 3 years the "impacted area" program in districts with heavy enrollments of children whose parents lived or worked on U.S. installations. The Administration had urged a reduction.

(The HEW Department had issued Apr. 13 a study designed to weaken the position of school-aid opponents who said federal aid to education led to federal control. The study showed that in fiscal 1961 $225,867,836 of federal aid had gone, without any Congressional furore, to "impacted" schools in 311 of the 435 Congressional districts. 132 Congressional districts whose Representatives had voted against the 1960 school bill had received nearly $109,400,000 of federal "impacted area" aid.)

2 amendments proposed by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.) to bar grants to states with public schools where racial or religious discrimination was practiced and to require teachers to take a loyalty oath, were rejected by the subcommittee May 9. Committee Chrmn. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) had promised Apr. 13 not to attach his anti-segregation amendment to the school-aid bill and to oppose such amendments offered by others.

A bill to provide $3,298,000,000 in federal grants for public elementary and secondary schools was approved by a Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittee by an 8-1 vote May 2. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) was the sole dissenter.

Francis Cardinal Spellman said Apr. 29 that the Administration brief on school aid had made "substantial concessions" that would allow a "common ground" on which the controversy over aid to parochial schools could be resolved. Spellman May 8 expressed his approval of a bill, introduced in the House Apr. 18 by Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D., N.Y.), that would offer private schools grants for acquiring equipment and for building school facilities for science, methematics and foreign language.

The N.Y. Conference of the National Augustana Lutheran Church, representing Lutheran congregations in 7 eastern states and the District of Columbia, adopted Apr. 21 a resolution opposing the Roman Catholic demands for federal loans or grants for sectarian schools. [See pp. 129B2-130D1]

Highway Bill Approved. The House May 4 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6713) authorizing about $11 billion more money to finance the $37 billion interstate highway system scheduled for completion by 1972.

The bill would reduce by $200 million to a total of $1.8 billion the authorization for the program for fiscal 1961 and would schedule these revised authorizations (fiscal years): 1963, $2.4 billion; 1964, $2.6 billion; 1965, $2.7 billion; 1966, $2.8 billion; 1967, $2.9 billion; 1968 and 1970, $3 billion each; 1971, $2.885 billion.

The bill would continue and extend through Oct. 1, 1972 the 4¢-a-gallon tax on gasoline and diesel fuels. It would extend for the same period and increase taxes from $1.50 to $3 per 1,000 pounds on trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds, from 3¢ to 5¢ per pound on tread rubber. It would transfer the 10% excise tax on the manufacturer's price on automobiles, parts and accessories to the Trust Fund during fiscal 1962, 1963 and 1964. Previously half of the tax went into the Treasury's General Fund.

(Pres. Kennedy, in his highway message, had warned against "unbalancing the budget" by diverting funds from the General Fund to the Trust Fund.) [See p. 73D1-D2]

Price-Fixing Hearings. Among highlights of the continuing Senate Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcommittee probe of the price-fixing conspiracy in the electrical industry:

Apr. 26—George E. Burens and H. Frank Hentschel, both of whom had been fired by GE after being convicted at the Philadelphia electric price-fixing trial, testified that GE Vice Pres. Arthur F. Vinson had ordered price-fixing meetings with competitors in 1957 or 1958. Hentschel agreed with a suggestion of Sen. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) that in firing him and Burens, GE had thrown them to the wolves for public relations reasons.

Apr. 27—Vinson, accompanied by counsel Gerhard Gesell, testified that prior to the fall of 1959, when the Philadelphia grand jury had been called, he had not been aware of price-fixing collusion with competitors.

Vinson was questioned about a 1958 Philadelphia luncheon at which, Burens, Hentschel, Clarence E. Burke and Frank E. Stehlik had testified, Vinson had ordered and approved their price-fixing activities. Vinson testified that "there was no such luncheon."

Committee Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) interrupted Vinson's testimony to call ex-GE divisional Vice Pres. Raymond W. Smith. Smith testified that Vinson had met in Boston in June 1958 with ex-GE Pres. Robert Paxton and Westinghouse Electric Corp. Pres. Mark W. Cresap and Vice Pres. A. C. Monteith. Smith said Vinson had told him afterwards that an "acrimonious" discussion of the general price situation had taken place but that Paxton had "cleared the air" by warning Cresap that Westinghouse's "price-cutting" was "the main upsetting factor in the market" and that GE "was willing to be more than competitive" if it continued. Smith said it was his impression that the meeting had resulted in a decision to renew the temporarily discontinued price-fixing meetings. He said he never had doubted that Vinson had been aware that he and other GE managers had been meeting with competitors.

Recalled to the stand, Vinson said the Boston meeting had had nothing to do with prices but had been a social meeting. Westinghouse spokesmen also denied the meeting had been anything but social. Vinson said Smith's "impression" was a "misunderstanding." "I may be naive, but I'm sure I'm telling the truth," he added. Kefauver replied, "You didn't get your salary up to $200,000 by being naive." "It could be an advantage at times," Vinson retorted.

May 2—Ex-GE Vice Pres. William S. Ginn, who also had been fired after his conviction at the Philadelphia trial, testified that GE Board Chrmn. Ralph J. Cordiner and Paxton had had no part in the conspiracy. Ginn said he had started to meet with competitors illegally in 1946, that the meetings had ended in 1949 but had resumed in 1950 on orders of the late ex-GE Vice Pres. Henry V. Erben. Ginn said Erben cautioned him not to tell Paxton of the meetings because Paxton did not understand "these things." Ginn said Cordiner's advice to him in 1954 to comply with anti-trust laws had "lasted about as long as it took me to get . . . to Mr. Erben's office." Ginn said he complied with the advice when it was reoffered by Cordiner in 1957.

(Cordiner was given an overwhelming vote of confidence at the annual GE stockholders' meeting in Syracuse, N.Y. Apr. 26. The majority shouted down an attempt by James B. Carey, president of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Wilma Sass and Mrs. Beatrice Kelekian, president and vice president, respectively, of the Federation of Women Shareholders in American Business, to propose an impartial investigation of Cordiner's and the board's possible roles in the conspiracy.)

May 3—Paxton testified that he had been "pretty damn dumb" not to have known more about the conspiracy. "If I had," he said, GE's recent history "might have been very different." "I contented myself," he continued, "with telling them I was unalterably opposed to this monkey business and that they were to have no truck with that sort of thing. . . . It never occurred to me that a man under me was doing what I told him not to do."

He said the company in May 1946 had forbidden sales executives from membership in the National Electric Manufacturing Association. Paxton said he "was aware that the company wanted to minimize the risk [of price-fixing meetings] and to that extent I was aware" of such meetings. He testified that in 1947 he had told his subordinates "to make damn sure there was no misunderstanding—that there were to be no meetings with competitors." Ginn, he said, had questioned his order, saying "I didn't see you wink." Paxton said he gave him specific instructions not to meet with competitors. "But," he said, "I didn't concern myself with what he had been doing in the past." Paxton testified that after he had transferred Ginn away from sales activities, "I said to him, 'I hope you haven't compromised yourself' and he said, 'I'm afraid I have.' I said to him, 'I think you're a damn fool.'"

He had not reported the incident, Paxton said, because it was "out of my jurisdiction." "If there had ever been any transgression by Ginn or anybody else who worked for me," he said, "I would have reported it."

Paxton and Kefauver clashed over testimony concerning a meeting at which Raymond Smith, in the presence of Paxton, Vinson and a GE counsel, had pointed his thumb at Vinson when the counsel asked him if any company officials had been aware of the price-fixing conspiracy. Smith then left the room, and Vinson categorically denied his accusation. Paxton said Smith's answers had been evasive when he questioned him about the accusa-

tion several days later. Kefauver accused Paxton of "trying to cover up for Vinson" and said "any 2-bit lawyer would have known to get immediately at the accusation but everyone remained silent until the accuser had gone." Paxton shouted that "there has never been any need to cover up" for Vinson.

May 4—Landon Fuller, manager of Westinghouse Electric Corp's East Pittsburgh (Pa.) Switchgear Division, and J. T. Thompson, a sales manager who worked for Fuller, testified that they had participated in secret price-fixing meetings with competitors "on and off" since the 1930s because they had wanted to protect the company against "sharp purchasing practices," keep workers employed during slow periods and ensure continuation of costly research programs. Fuller said his illegal activity had been "entirely on my own" without orders from superiors. Both men had been convicted at the Philadelphia trial.

Thompson said he had "squared" his conscience by telling himself that the meetings, albeit illegal, were "not criminal" and that he was not "damaging someone." "I still don't think we overcharged anyone," he added. He testified that the conspiracy was active especially during slow business periods. [See p. 151C2-E3]

1960 Lobby Spending. 284 organizations filed as lobbyists in 1960 and reported spending a total of $3,967,377.15 in attempts to influence legislation before Congress, Congressional Quarterly reported Apr. 28. It was the first time since 1957 that reported lobbyist expenditures were less than $4 million. In 1959, 280 lobbyist groups had reported spending $4,281,468.35.

1960 lobbyists included 142 business groups which reported spending $1,466,561.04, 38 employe and labor groups ($1,040,332.44), 56 citizens groups ($452,877.40), 16 professional groups ($340,451.08), 22 farm groups ($334,735.47) and 10 military and veterans' groups ($332,419.72). [See Vol. XX, p. 361A-E1]

The top reporting 1960 lobby spenders and their expenditures during 1959-60:

	1960	1959
Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. Inc.	$200,623	"None"
AFL-CIO (national headquarters)	129,157	$132,053
American Farm Bureau Federation	101,412	105,038
American Legion	99,220	102,132
National Education Assn.	96,914	106,399
International Bro'hood of Teamsters	*95,765	242,951
American Petroleum Institute	91,420	35,549
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	85,260	74,406
National Farmers Union	78,841	82,156
National Housing Conference	76,367	78,571
International Assn. of Machinists, Washington, D.C. lodge (AFL-CIO)	72,734	90,696
American Medical Assn.	72,634	48,009
National Assn. of Home Builders	69,497	69,667
American Trucking Assns., Inc.	69,373	62,744
Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	67,792	63,142
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	66,692	59,077
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	64,590	108,294
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	61,613	60,528
U.S. Savings and Loan League	58,752	77,287
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)	56,000	56,000
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department	55,731	65,930
National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.	55,011	31,155
American Hospital Assn.	54,052	48,594
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	*53,059	339
National Retail Merchants Assn.	51,161	20,113

*Spending reports filed through first 3 quarters of 1960 only

Other U.S. News

'Crisis' Panel Established. The State Department May 6 announced the establishment of the Special Operations Center, a new advisory group to aid in handling U.S. world crises. The center was to operate on a 24-hour basis for immediate collection of information on crisis areas. It was to make policy recommendations to the President and to the State Secretary and to be responsible for checking on the execution of crisis policy.

Theodore C. Achilles, 55, veteran foreign service officer and former state department counselor, was appointed head of the center. The President's brother-in-law, Stephen E. Smith, 33, a $250-a-week consultant with the Development Loan Fund since March, was appointed Achilles' special assistant. The announcement said Smith would serve "without cost to the government." 6 foreign service officers currently served in the new center in 2 teams, one for South Vietnam and one for Cuba. [See p. 159C-G1]

San Francisco Dock Strike. A 4-day strike virtually shut down the port of San Francisco Mar. 9-13. It was ended on agreement by representatives of the International Bro'hood of Teamsters, of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and of the Pacific Maritime Association, a waterfront employers' group, to allow the Teamsters to continue loading cargo pallets and sorting coffee on the docks until July 1.

The walkout had begun Mar. 9 when stevedoring companies gave pallet loading rights to the Longshoremen under provisions of the 1960 "mechanization" agreement between the PMA and the ILWU. Teamsters picketed in protest against losing jobs, and ILWU members walked off ships wherever the Teamsters' pickets appeared. The settlement was announced by mediator Sam Kagel, San Francisco attorney who was both permanent arbitrator under the ILWU contract and permanent impartial chairman of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

(A similar strike had been staged by the Teamsters on the Los Angeles-Long Beach docks Mar. 7-11.) [See Vol. XX, p. 412G1-B2]

Electrical Bids Rejected. Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall announced May 2 the rejection of 15 identical bids submitted to the Reclamation Bureau for sale of $1,250,000 worth of electrical equipment. "If suppliers are merely going to quote from identical price lists, the whole concept of competitive bidding becomes a farce," Udall said.

Bids offering to supply the equipment at identical prices were received from the General Electric Supply Co., Denver; I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Denver; Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Oakland; Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond; Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., New York; Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co., Chicago; Maydell & Hartzell, Inc., San Francisco; Southwire Co., Carrollton, Ga.; Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio; A. B. Chance Co., Centralia, Mo.; Graybar Electric Co., Inc., Denver; Preformed Line Products Co., Cleveland; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rome Cable Division of Aluminum Co. of America, Rome, N.Y.; and Line Materials Industries, McGraw-Edison Co., Milwaukee. [See p. 151E3]

Nuclear Frigate Launched. The Navy's 564-foot, 7,600-ton Bainbridge, first U.S. nuclear-powered guided-missile frigate and 3d unit of the U.S.' nuclear-powered surface fleet, was launched by the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Quincy, Mass. Apr. 15.

The Bainbridge, a destroyer type, was to be armed with twin Terrier surface-to-air guided missiles and anti-sub weapons. [See p. 132B1]

Philanthropy Up. Philanthropic giving by individuals in the U.S. rose from $6.1 billion in 1959 to $6.5 billion in 1960, the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel in New York reported in its Bulletin of May 8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 7E3]

FOREIGN

Canada

Red China Grain Pact. Canadian Agriculture Min. Alvin Hamilton told the House of Commons May 2 that Canada had agreed to sell Communist China 6 million tons of wheat, barley and flour valued at about $362 million between June 1, 1961 and Dec. 1963. Under the agreement, reached in Hong Kong Apr. 29-30 by Hamilton and Chinese officials, Communist China was to pay 25% (in sterling) on receipt of the grain and the remaining 75% in 270 days. Canada agreed to extend credit up to $50 million. [See Vol. XIX, p. 406E1]

Great Britain

Diplomat Jailed as Spy. British Foreign Office aide George Blake, 38, who had pleaded guilty to charges of spying for the Soviet Union since 1953, was sentenced in London May 3 to 42 years in prison. Blake, arrested Mar. 10, had undergone arraignment and a preliminary hearing in secret. In sentencing Blake, Chief Justice Sir Hubert Lister Parker asserted that the spy's activities had "rendered much of this country's efforts completely useless."

Blake, a British subject born in Rotterdam, had been a Foreign Office employe in Seoul, South Korea, and had been interned by the Communists in 1950 when the city was captured by North Korean troops. During his internment, Blake was quoted as saying, his political views changed, he decided that the Communist system was best and deserved to triumph, and he therefore volunteered to work for the Russians. After being repatriated in 1953, Blake served in Foreign Office posts in West Berlin and in the Middle East.

British Prime Min. Macmillan told the House of Commons May 4 that Blake had not done "irreparable harm." Blake, he said, had no access to "secret information on defense, nuclear or atomic matters." [See p. 115A1]

Laborites Win Elections. William Thomas Williams, 44, Laborite, won a Parliamentary seat in a Warrington by-election Apr. 20. The seat was formerly held by Dr. Edith Summerskill, Laborite, who had been elevated to the House of Lords.

John Robertson, 48, Laborite, won a Parliamentary seat in a Paisley, Scotland by-election Apr. 20. [See p. 115F1]

Iran

Amini Becomes Premier. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi May 5 appointed Dr. Ali Amini, 55, as premier

of Iran. Amini, ex-ambassador to the U.S., replaced Jafar Sharif-Imami who resigned with his cabinet earlier May 5 after 30,000 students and teachers had demonstrated the previous day in front of the Parliament building in Teheran. The demonstrators had urged Imami's resignation and protested over teachers' salaries. They also demanded the execution of an army major accused of having killed a student.

The shah May 9 dissolved Parliament and empowered Amini to rule by decree, pending revision of election laws and the holding of new elections. Amini, earlier May 9, appointed a new cabinet whose key members included Hassan Arasanjani as agriculture minister, Ghods Nakhaei as foreign minister and Abdul Hussein Behnia as finance minister. [See p. 104B3]

Israel

Beer Arrested as Spy. The Israeli government disclosed Apr. 15 that Army reserve Lt. Col. Israel Beer, 52, had been arrested Mar. 31 on charges of spying for an undisclosed Communist government. Beer, one of Premier David Ben-Gurion's most trusted military advisers, reportedly confessed. He was arraigned in Tel Aviv Apr. 14. He had been arrested by Shinbet (Israel's security service) after investigation for 6 months.

Beer, Viennese-born, had migrated to Palestine in 1938 after serving as a captain in the International Brigade with the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. He had served as chief of training operations of Haganah (Jewish underground army before 1948) and as deputy chief of operations of the Israeli Army during the 1948 war with the Arabs. Beer had retired from active service in 1949 but continued to advise the government on military affairs. As a writer of the history of the 1948 war, a task to which he was assigned by Ben-Gurion, Beer had access to Israeli military archives and to parts of Ben-Gurion's personal diaries. Beer had belonged to the pro-Soviet Mapam party from which he resigned in 1954 to join Ben-Gurion's Mapai.

(As a direct result of the Beer incident, the Israeli cabinet Apr. 30 overruled Ben-Gurion and established a committee of 5 ministers, headed by Finance Min. Levi Eshkol, to study security precautions involving appointments to high army and government positions.) [See p. 85B3]

Parliament Dissolved. Israeli Knesset (parliament) members voted unanimously Mar. 28 to dissolve the Knesset and to order new parliamentary elections to be held Aug. 15. The decision was caused by the crisis resulting from the Lavon affair. [See p. 132B3]

Liberal Party Formed. The Progressive Party and the General Zionists merged at a Tel Aviv convention Apr. 25 and formed a new Liberal Party. The Progressives had 6 Knesset (parliament) seats, the General Zionists 8. The Liberal Party hoped to become an alternative to Premier Ben-Gurion's Mapai, which had dominated every Israeli government since the state was founded. The Liberals' foreign policy called for removing Israel from the East-West cold war and for improving Israeli relations with the USSR while retaining friendly ties with the West. [See p. 132B3]

Libya

Cabinet Revised. A Libyan royal decree announced May 4 the resignations of the foreign affairs, justice, labor and social affairs, finance and agriculture ministers. It also announced the formation of petroleum affairs and industry ministries and the reorganization of the Council of Ministers.

The May 4 cabinet: Premier—Mohammed Ben Othman; Communications—Ahmed Souf; Education—Mahmud Bishtt; Information, Propaganda & Publications— Hassan Zafer Burkan; Justice—Dr. Wahbi al-Buri (former state minister); Finance—Ahmad Hasairi (former defense minister); Health—Abdel Gader el Badry (former national economy minister); National Economy—Salem Assadeq (former health minister); Petroleum Affairs—Fuad Kabazi (former state minister); Foreign Affairs—Suleiman Jerbi; State—Mohammed Bhaih; Agriculture—Hamed al Ubeidi; Labor & Social Affairs—Abdulmawala Lanqui; Defense—Yunes Abdunnabi Belkhair; Industry—Abu Alquassen al Allaq. [See Vol. XX, p. 414B1]

Sierra Leone

Independence Proclaimed. The British West African colony of Sierra Leone became an independent country Apr. 27 as the Duke of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II, handed formal documents of sovereignty to Sierra Leonese Prime Min. Sir Milton Margai at the opening of the new Parliament in Freetown. Ex-British Colonial Gov. Sir Maurice Dorman was sworn in as governor general.

31 officials of Sierra Leone's opposition All-People's Congress party, including its leader, Siaka Stevens, had been jailed earlier in April on charges of planning to disrupt independence celebrations. Parliament Apr. 28 approved emergency powers under which the oppositionists had been arrested. [See Vol. XX, p. 182B3]

West Germany

Frenzel Convicted. A Karlsruhe court Apr. 28 convicted Alfred Frenzel, 61, ex-Social Democratic member of the Bundestag's defense committee, on charges of having supplied Czechoslovakia with West German defense documents and other state secrets. He was sentenced the same day to 15 years at hard labor, was fined 20,000 West German marks ($5,000), the amount he had received for spying, and was deprived of his civil rights for 10 years. Frenzel had been arrested Oct. 28, 1960 and had gone on trial Apr. 24. [See Vol. XX, p. 395E1]

Nazis Jailed. An Ansbach court Apr. 11 convicted and sentenced Karl Chmielewski, 56, ex-SS commandant of the World War II Gusen subdivision of the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, to life in prison on charges of murder for the torture deaths of 282 camp inmates.

A Mosbach court Apr. 24 sentenced ex-SS Sgt. Franz J. Mueller, 50, to life in prison on charges of shooting to death at least 50 Jews at a Cracow, Poland labor camp in 1942-43. Mueller said he had only obeyed Adolf Eichmann's orders.

Ex-Police Lt. Franz Lechthaler was sentenced to 3½ years at hard labor in Kassel Apr. 28 for complicity in the World War II murder of Ukranian Jews. He was released pending an appeal. [See p. 106D1]

Strauss Heads Bavarian CSU. West German Defense Min. Franz Josef Straus, 45, was elected head of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, sister party of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, at a CSU party conference in Munich Mar. 18. Strauss succeeded Dr. Hanns Seidel, who had retired because of ill health. [See p. 106C1]

All-German Party Formed. The German Party and the Refugee Party joined forces Apr. 15 to form the All-German Party. The purpose of the merger was to give the 2-party bloc the 5% share of votes in the September elections required to qualify a party for Bundestag seats. The German Party had 15 members in the current Bundestag. The Refugee Party had failed to win a Bundestag seat in the last election.

— LATIN AMERICA —

Brazil

Quadros & Frondizi Meet. Brazilian Pres. Jânio da Silva Quadros and Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi met at Uruguaiana, Brazil Apr. 20-22 to discuss economic and political cooperation between their countries as well as inter-American affairs in general. At the conclusion of their talks they issued a joint document (a) calling for rapid economic development in order to maintain Latin American democracy and (b) urging resistance to "direct or indirect interference by extracontinental forces" in Western Hemisphere affairs.

Quadros and Frondizi simultaneously announced the agreement of their 2 countries to "permanent consultation on all matters of common interest and coordination of their action in the continental sphere."

3 Officers Arrested. 2 Brazilian armed forces officers were arrested Apr. 15 on charges of issuing newspaper statements criticizing government policies.

Gen. Idalio Sardenberg, ex-Petrobas (state oil company) president, was ordered confined to Fort Copacabana in Rio de Janeiro for 4 days after issuing a public reply to Pres. Quadros' charges that Quadros had found Petrobas almost bankrupt when he became president.

Adm. Luis Clovis Oliveira was arrested for criticizing Quadros' plan to place the army, navy and air force under the jurisdiction of a proposed defense ministry.

A 3d officer, Maj. Luis Felipe Augusto Borges, ex-Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek's former military aide, was placed under arrest Apr. 15 for 30 days for reportedly refusing to accept a new assignment in Mato Grosso State upon returning from a European trip.

U.S. Wheat Pact. U.S. and Brazilian officials May 4 signed in Rio de Janeiro an agreement under which Brazil would buy 1,000,000 tons of

U.S. surplus wheat in 1961 for $70 million in local currency. 85% of the purchase money was to be used in Brazil for economic development. [See p. 158D2]

Rumanian Loan. Bucharest radio disclosed a Rumanian grant to Brazil of a $50 million credit for the purchase of equipment for oil fields, chemical industries, agriculture and power stations (reported May 9). The conclusion of 5-year Rumanian-Brazilian trade and technical assistance agreements also was reported. [See p. 106D2]

Costa Rica

Students Strike Vs. Cuba. Students at San José's 8 high schools started a 3-day strike May 3. They demanded that Costa Rica sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. Pres. Mario Echandi Jiminez declared that he would not let such pressure change government policy and that Costa Rica would sever its ties with Cuba only if the Castro regime resumed executions. (Echandi disclosed that the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana had given asylum to 66 political refugees.) The student council then announced May 6 that pupils would return to class May 8. [See p. 146F3]

Cuba

Artime Captured. Cuban troops May 2 captured Capt. Manuel Artime, 29, field operations leader of the unsuccessful Apr. 17 Cuban rebel landing. Artime and 21 other rebels were seized at San Blas in the Zapata swamp of Las Villas Province where the invasion force had gone ashore. The government said their capture brought to 1,122 the number of rebels taken prisoner.

Havana radio reported May 3 that Artime told his captors that the U.S. had organized, directed and financed the rebel force. Artime was quoted as saying U.S. destroyers had escorted the rebels from Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua to Cuba.

(Artime had served as an officer in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army and had been appointed to the National Institute of Agrarian Reform after Castro came to power. He defected in 1960 on the ground that the Castro regime was Communist.) [See pp. 147B2, 137F1]

Kennedy Bars Rebel Training. Pres. Kennedy said at a Washington news conference May 5 that the U.S. was "not now training and . . . [was] not now planning to train a Cuban [exile] force" in the U.S. or elsewhere to help overthrow Premier Fidel Castro's regime. (Mr. Kennedy had met earlier May 5 with Cuban Revolutionary Council Pres. José Miró Cardona. They reportedly discussed means of aiding Cuban refugees in the U.S.) [See p. 159E1]

Rebels Vow to Fight. The Cuban National Revolutionary Council asserted in New York May 19 that it was "preparing new plans" to overthrow the Castro regime. A statement, signed by council Pres. Miró Cardona, said: The Apr. 17 rebel invasion had been "overcome by Soviet tanks and MIGs, that is to say, by the Russian empire"; "the war which we have undertaken to regain our independence shall be won very shortly"; the council had been concentrating on "the most urgent task of rescuing the survivors of the [Apr. 17] military action," and "fruitless arguments about responsibilities and errors," should be avoided. [See p. 159B2]

Americans' Exit Delayed. The U.S. State Department reported May 9 that more than 300 U.S. citizens registered with the Swiss Embassy in Havana for repatriation to the U.S. had not yet received Cuban permits to leave the country. A Cuban law enacted in April required permits for foreigners who had spent more than 29 days in Cuba. The State Department said 20-40 Americans, arrested following the Apr. 17 rebel landing, remained in jails on undisclosed charges. [See p. 159F2]

Quadros Offers Mediation. Brazilian Pres. Jânio da Silva Quadros May 3 cabled Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado a Brazilian offer to mediate the U.S.-Cuban dispute. Quadros' offer was in response to a Dorticós message urging that Brazil intervene "to prevent the United States from repeating a . . . worse criminal aggression against Cuba" than the Apr. 17 invasion. [See pp. 159C2, 116B1]

5-Year Plan. The N.Y. Times May 7 reported details of a 5-year Cuban industrial plan outlined by Cuban Industry Min. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara in a TV-radio address Apr. 30.

Guevara had said Cuba would: (a) Raise steel production to 500,000 tons annually. (The increase was to be effected by USSR construction of a 250,000-ton-capacity steel plant in the Santiago de Cuba area and by modification of the old Antillana de Acero steel factory to produce 250,000-tons by 1963.) (b) Double electric production by the middle 1960s by building 600,000-kw.-capacity generating stations. (Current capacity: 920,000 kw.) (c) Increase annual cement production from one million tons to 2 million. (d) Receive a USSR-built oil refinery (in Santiago de Cuba) with a one million-ton annual production capacity. (e) Import 150,000 textile spindles from East Germany and 50,000 from Communist China plus 3,500 looms. (Guevara said Cuba hoped to become self-sufficient in the production of textiles.) (f) Produce 2,000 tractors, 5,000 trucks, 3,000 motorcycle motors and 100 stationary motors annually in a plant to be built by Czechoslovakia. (g) Build small-tonnage fishing boats and 10,000-ton ships in a dockyard to be built by Poland. [See pp. 158F3, 20B2]

Clubs, Schools Seized. Havana radio reported May 8 that the Cuban government had seized all private clubs in Santiago de Cuba under the nationalization program. An earlier broadcast had announced government seizure of all private schools in Las Villas Province. [See p. 158A3]

Ban on Foreign Capital. The Cuban National Bank May 6 forbade the ownership of foreign capital by Cubans. The order, however, permitted Cubans to keep specially authorized accounts in other countries for overseas payments of imports. [See p. 107A1]

Haiti

Duvalier Reelected. Haitian Atty. Gen. Max Duplessis announced May 5 that Pres. François Duvalier, running unopposed, had been reelected to a 2d 6-year term Apr. 30. (Duvalier had 2 years to serve of his first 6-year term.) The voters also elected a new 58-member unicameral legislature, the National Assembly. Only Duvalier supporters were candidates. [See p. 135B1]

ECONOMY

Income Record. The Commerce Department reported Apr. 23 that U.S. personal incomes had risen from a $380.664 billion total in 1959 to a record $401.567 billion in 1960. South Dakota had the highest percentage rise in total income, 28%, from $1.02 billion to $1.309 billion during the period.

Per capita income in the U.S. rose from $2,159 in 1959 to a record $2,242 in 1960, the report said. Delaware had the highest average personal income, $3,094. The District of Columbia was 2d with $3,000, Connecticut 3d with $2,871. Missisippi had the lowest average income, $1,190. [See p. 144E2; Vol. XX, 290G2]

U.S. Bond Sales. Sales of Series E and H government savings bonds rose from a total of $1.252 billion Jan.-Mar. 1960 to $1.306 billion Jan.-Mar. 1961, and cash-ins dropped from $1.456 billion to $1.227 billion during the period, according to Editorial Research Reports (Washington) Apr. 27. (Total personal savings dropped from the record $29.2 billion accumulated in 1960's 3d quarter to $28.1 billion in 1961's first.) $43.536 billion, or 15.1%, of the national debt was underwritten by savings bonds. The total of such bonds outstanding rose $399 million since Jan. 1, 1961, the largest gain in 5 years; about 8 million employes in 45,000 firms saved an average of $20 a month through payroll savings plans. [See p. 135F3]

World Coffee Output Drop. World coffee production dropped from 4,570,000 tons in 1959 to 3,820,000 tons in 1960, according to the Food & Agriculture Organization's Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics (made public Apr. 18). This was the first decline since 1956. The U.S., the largest coffee-importing nation, imported 1,340,000 tons in 1960 (4% less than in 1959). [See Vol. XIX, p. 445G2]

Health Insurance Benefits Up. The Health Insurance Institute (N.Y.) reported in its April issue of Health Insurance News that health benefits paid by U.S. insurance companies had risen from a $2.9 billion total in 1959 to more than $3.1 billion in 1960. The number of Americans covered by hospital insurance rose from about 77 million Dec. 31, 1950 to approximately 132 million at the end of 1960. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426A-C2]

Coffee Consumption. U.S. coffee consumption totaled 400 million cups daily, or about 16 pounds per capita annually, the Commerce Department estimated Apr. 25. 1959 consumption: 21 million bags. [See Vol. XVII, p. 143E-F1]

SEC Expels Re & Son. Gerard (Jerry) A. Re, 64, and his son, Gerard F. Re, 38, stock specialists, were expelled from the securities business by the SEC May 4 on charges of stock manipulation. They were also expelled from membership in the American Stock Exchange, and the broker-dealer license of their firm, Re, Re and Sagarese, was revoked. This was the government's first action against a stock specialist since the SEC was established in 1934.

SEC investigation of the Res started May 12, 1960 when the American Exchange suspended Re, who had been a member since 1922, and his son, a member since 1944, for allegedly unfair business practices. The SEC investigating team, in a brief filed with the commission Apr. 27, charged that: (1) The Res disregarded and abused American Exchange rules to create markets for their stocks, and illegally sold, between 1954 and 1960, nearly $10 million worth of stocks in 9 corporations for a personal profit estimated at more than $3 million. (2) Sworn testimony of defrauded victims supported the charge that Jerry Re offered "under the table" payments to brokerage employees to push sales of his stocks, that he accepted a $75,000 promise from a corporation official to rig the price of that company's stock and that he threatened a company president if he did not go through with a proposed merger. None of the charges was denied by the Res.

Unsuspecting victims of the Res' operations, according to the brief, included: Chuck Dressen, Milwaukee Braves manager; Cookie Lavagetto, Minnesota Twins manager; Bernard "Toots" Shor, N.Y. restaurateur; Vincent F. Albano Jr., N.Y. City Republican Party leader; Abraham J. Gellinoff, N.Y. City Democratic Party leader; Dennis Chavez Jr., son of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.); Paul Porzelt, partner in Emanuel, Deetjen & Co.; Joshua Davis, partner in Blair & Co.; Edward T. McCormack, American Exchange president. [See Vol. XX, p. 362D3-363B1]

N.Y. Auto Seat Belt Law. A bill requiring safety belt attachment points in front seats of 1963 model autos made or assembled in N.Y. State after June 30, 1962 was signed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Apr. 17. [See p. 108E3]

Boeing Changes Name. Boeing Airplane Co. stockholders May 2 approved the change of the company's name to Boeing Co.

SCIENCE

Atoms for Peace Award. The Atoms for Peace Award of a gold medallion and $75,000 was presented in Cambridge, Mass. Apr. 6 to British physicist Sir John Cockcroft. Cockcroft was honored for his role in (1) making radioactive chemicals available internationally, for research, (2) the development of British commercial nuclear power stations and (3) the growth of international cooperation in nuclear science. [See Vol. XX, p. 111F-G3]

Science Academy Elects 35. The National Academy of Sciences announced Apr. 29 the election of 35 new members, including the University of Chicago's Dr. Leo Szilard, and the election of MIT Pres. Dr. Julius A. Stratton as vice president. [See p. 5F3; Vol. XIX, 160A2]

ARTS

Season's 'Best' Plays. The N.Y. Drama Critics Circle Apr. 18 chose as the "best" plays produced on Broadway in the 1960-61 season: American play—"All the Way Home," by Tad Mosel (based on James Agee's novel "A Death in the Family"). Foreign play—"A Taste of Honey" by Shelagh Delaney of England. Musical—"Carnival!" by Michael Stewart. [See Vol. XX, p. 154D2]

Theater Communications Aid. The Ford Foundation Mar. 19 announced a 4-year grant of $244,000 to stimulate communication among the various branches of the American theater. $44,000 would be appropriated during the first year to establish a Theater Communications Group to aid Broadway, regional and community theaters to share experiences. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426D2]

Diction Medal. The American Academy of Arts and Letters announced Apr. 26 that it had chosen actor Fredric March as winner of its medal for good speech on the stage. [See Vol. XX, p. 154C2]

Guggenheim Grants. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Apr. 30 announced fellowships totaling $1,350,000 to 265 scholars, scientists and artists. [See Vol. XI, p. 135F1]

Rodgers-Lerner Team. Richard Rodgers, composer who had collaborated with Lorenz Hart in 1925-42 and with Oscar Hammerstein 2d from 1943 until the latter's death in Aug. 1960, teamed up with Alan Jay Lerner to write a Broadway musical, it was announced Apr. 5. Lerner, book and lyrics writer, had collaborated with composer Frederick Loewe since 1943. [See Vol. XX, p. 291E-G3]

RELIGION

Russians Apply to World Council. An application by the Russian Orthodox Church to join the World Council of Churches was announced Apr. 27 at the annual meeting of the council's U.S. Conference in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. and at the World Council's headquarters in Geneva. (The Council had invited the Russian church to join in 1946-48.)

The application, submitted by Alexis, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, reported that the Russian church had 73 bishoprics, 20,000 parishes, 30,000 priests, 40 monasteries and 8 theological schools. It did not report statistics on total membership, which had been estimated by other sources at 25-50 million.

The application, subject to ⅔ approval by council members at the 3d assembly meeting in New Delhi, India Nov. 18, was the 7th received recently by the 176-member council. The others seeking membership: the Moravian Church of the West Cape Province of South Africa, Presbyterian Church in Trinidad, Evangelical Church of New Caledonia, Union of Baptist Churches of the Cameroun, the United Church of Central Africa in Rhodesia and the Pentacostal Church of Chile. [See Vol. XX, pp. 480F3, 444B1]

South Africans Quit Council. The American office of the World Council of Churches announced in New York Mar. 25 the withdrawal of the 133,485-member Dutch Reformed Church of Africa, which with the other 2 South African Dutch Reformed Churches (of Transvaal and of Cape Province), had participated in the Dec. 1960 council-sponsored conference of South African Protestant churches but had rejected the conference-adopted resolution against "all unjust discrimination" based on color or race. [See Vol. XX, p. 480F-G3]

Vatican. Pope John XXIII decreed Mar. 13 that he personally would select cardinals to fill vacancies in suburbicarian dioceses (the 7 episcopal sees nearest Rome: Ostia, Albano, Frascati, Palestrina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, and Velletri). Appointees to these dioceses automatically became cardinal bishops, the highest rank in the Sacred College of Cardinals. The senior cardinal priest of the Roman Curia heretofore had the right to head a vacant suburbicarian see.

The Vatican Feb. 13 confirmed that Stephen II (not Stephen VII, whose name had been omitted erroneously from the apostolic succession list published in its Pontifical Yearbook for 1961) had been eliminated from the list of 261 popes succeeding the Apostle Peter. Stephen II, a Roman who was elected Mar. 23, 752 and died Mar. 25, 752 before coronation, had previously been listed as the 92d pope. The pope previously listed as Stephen III was redesignated Stephen II.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites Apr. 18 ruled that Saint Philomena, "The Martyred Virgin" (who had lived in the 2d Century), had been venerated in error and was not a saint. Her name was stricken from the roll of Catholic saints. Authorities of the Italian diocese of Nola were ordered to reconsecrate the church at Mugnano del Cardinale, sanctuary and shrine of Philomena (Filomena).

Catholic Vs. MRA. The National Catholic Welfare Conference announced Feb. 4 that Bishops Thomas L. Noa of Marquette, Mich. and Wendelin J. Nold of the Galveston-Houston diocese had re-asserted the Roman Catholic Church ban on participation in the Moral Re-Armament Movement. A Catholic church objection was that the movement's advocacy of private "quiet time" revelation would lead to religious indifference and conflicting interpretations of the divine. Catholics maintain that Christian revelation closed with the death of the last apostle. Active Catholic participation in the movement had been banned in 1938 by Cardinal Arthur Honsley, archbishop of Westminster, England, by the English hierarchy in 1946, by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office in 1951 and by bishops in France, Belgium, the Philippines and Ceylon. [See Vol. XVII, p. 398E-F2]

Catholic Membership. The number of Roman Catholics in the U.S. rose from 40,871,302 Jan. 1, 1960 to 42,104,899 Jan. 1, 1961, according to the official Catholic Directory for 1961, issued in New York May 5 by pub-

lisher P. J. Kenedy & Sons. (Catholics constituted 23.5% of the total U.S. population at the beginning of 1961, compared with 18.9% in 1951, the National Catholic Welfare Conference reported May 5.)

The Directory reported that (1) of the 141 U.S. dioceses (Allentown, Pa. diocese was established in February), Chicago was the largest (with 2,118,831 Catholics), Boston 2d (1,661,233) and New York 3d (1,610,366); (2) the U.S. had 16,996 Catholic parishes and a record Catholic 54,682 clergymen; (3) 131,641 persons in the U.S. were converted to Roman Catholicism during 1960 (14,571 fewer than in 1959), 1,338,065 during 1951-60; (4) Catholic school enrollment totaled 5,652,575 (compared with 2,590,660 in 1945), and the number of Catholic educational institutions rose from 10,912 in 1945 to 13,831 in 1961. [See Vol. XX, p. 443C3]

Church of England. The Church of England's 1961 yearbook (issued Jan. 12) reported these gains in membership: The number of baptized members rose to 27,005,000 June 30, 1958 (about 66% of the population of York and Canterbury Provinces); 74,000 males were confirmed in 1959, the largest number since 1945; 1960 ordinations totaled a postwar record of 601, and the average age of new ordinands dropped from 34 to 32 years. [See p. 31A-B3]

Dispute on Virgin Birth. The Right Rev. James P. De Wolfe, Episcopal bishop of Long Island, N.Y., in a pastoral letter issued Apr. 17 to be read in the diocese's 210 churches Apr. 22, denounced statements questioning the doctrine of the Virgin Birth. The letter did not mention Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike of California by name, but De Wolfe said it "obviously" referred to Pike's Dec. 21, 1960 Christian Century article in which he wrote: "While I would [not] deny the possibility of the miracle, . . . Joseph was the human father of Jesus." [See p. 60E-G3]

EDUCATION

School Bible-Reading Upheld. Dade County (Fla.) Circuit Court Judge J. Fritz Gordon Apr. 15 upheld the legality of a Florida law requiring daily recitation of the Lord's Prayer and readings from the Bible in public schools. He said that the Bible contained "expressions or wordings that we all use every day such as 'Thou Shalt Not Kill'" and that reading it did not constitute religious instruction. Florida schools excused students from participation if they requested, he added.

The action to outlaw the recitation and readings had been brought by 5 Dade County parents, who also asked for a court injunction to end religious holiday observance in the schools.

Gordon Apr. 15 barred schools from holiday observance depicting the birth and crucifixion of Christ, from showing religious movies and from conducting after-school Bible-reading courses. [See Vol. XVI, p. 211F3]

Red China's Progress. A National Science Foundation report issued in Washington May 8 showed that school enrollment in Communist China totaled 97 million (14.5% of the total population) in the 1958-59 school year. By comparison, enrollments in U.S. schools totaled 46 million (25.9% of the population) and in Soviet schools 38 million (18.1%). Chinese elementary school enrollments rose by 60 million since 1949; higher education enrollments increased by 500%. About 625,000 persons in Red China had college-level or higher degrees, and the number of those with such education was rising at an annual rate of 10%. Leo A. Orleans of the Library of Congress, author of the report, said the Chinese had achieved the expansion at the expense of educational quality. He said the Chinese were raising the educational level of the largest percentage of their population while concentrating the best training available on their select students. [See Vol. XX, p. 483A-B3]

Teacher Shortage. The National Education Association's report on "Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1961," issued in Washington Apr. 25, estimated that of the 139,061 teacher graduates in June 1961 (compared with the 130,203 in June 1960) only 102,000 would enter the field and that there would be a 135,000-teacher shortage. The number of prospective high school teachers rose 10.1% to 85,427 in 1961; the number of trained elementary school teachers rose 1.9% to 53,654. [See Vol. XX, p. 223C1]

IQ Tests Held Inadequate. Prof. Calvin W. Taylor of the University of Utah charged in a National Education Association yearbook entitled "Human Variability and Learning" (issued Feb. 18) that traditional IQ tests failed to identify children with highest creative talents because they did not cover the more than 50 areas of the mind. "The loss of those with high creative ability is greater than the loss of the highly intelligent and may even exceed the drop-out rate for students in general," he said. [See Vol. XX, p. 223E1-A2]

Teachers Favor Spanking. Results of a National Education Association poll of elementary and high school teachers made public Apr. 30 indicated that 72% favored "the judicious use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure." 75% of high school teachers polled separately favored an occasional slap for recalcitrant elementary school pupils, but only 58% favored striking teenage high school students.

Science Foundation Grants. The National Science Foundation May 8 announced grants totaling $2,700,000 to colleges and universities to provide 236 in-service institutes for about 11,000 junior and high school teachers of science and mathematics. The institutes were to be held during non-school hours in the 1961-62 school year. [See p. 59D2]

Ford Grant to Yale. A $3 million Ford Foundation grant was announced by Yale University Apr. 25 for a 10-year project of studies on areas of the world to which U.S. universities had given little heed. The project, whose total cost was estimated at $13 million, would concentrate on such areas as the USSR, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. [See p. 59B2]

Language Fellowships. The U.S. Office of Education announced Apr. 8 that 695 modern foreign language fellowships had been awarded to 43 graduate schools for the summer of 1961 and the 1961-62 academic year. Academic-year awards provided $2,250 for basic maintenance and $600 for each dependent; summer awards provided $450 for maintenance and $120 per dependent. [See p. 59D2; Vol. XX, 484C-D1]

PRESS

Press Circulation Up. N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. reported in Philadelphia Apr. 21 that paid circulation of English-language non-daily U.S. newspapers (weeklies, semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies) totaled a record 23,522,004 issues in 1960, up 700,000 over 1959. The number of non-dailies declined, however, from 9,353 in 1959 to 9,331 in 1960. [See Vol. XIV, p. 95C2]

Times Voted Best Paper. The N.Y. Times was voted the best U.S. daily newspaper in a poll of 276 newspaper publishers in 46 states conducted by N.Y. public relations counsellor Edward L. Bernays (announced Feb. 1). Next best papers, according to the 1961 poll: (2) St. Louis Post-Dispatch, (3) Christian Science Monitor, (4) Milwaukee Journal, (5) Louisville Courier-Journal, (6) N.Y. Herald Tribune, (7) Washington Post and Times Herald, (8) Los Angeles Times, (9) Chicago Tribune, (10) Kansas City Star. [See Vol. XX, p. 174D3; XII, 155H]

The Manchester Guardian was the best foreign newspaper, according to a Bernays poll of U.S. publishers announced Feb. 12. Next best foreign papers, according to the poll: (2) London Times, (3) La Prensa (Buenos Aires), (4) Toronto Daily Star, (5) Daily Telegraph (London), (6) Le Monde (Paris) and Mainichi (Tokyo), tie, (7) Observer (London) and France-Soir (Paris), tie, (8) Asahi (Tokyo) and Montreal Star, tie.

Tribune Wins Ayer Cup. The F. Wayland Ayer Cup for excellence in typography, make-up and printing, was awarded Apr. 26 to the N.Y. Herald Tribune. [See Vol. XX, p. 154F2]

Missouri Awards. The University of Missouri School of Journalism May 5 presented awards for distinguished service in the field of journalism to: Herbert L. Block, editorial cartoonist, Washington Post; James Reston, Washington correspondent, N.Y. Times; Carl M. Corbin, editor, New Orleans States-Item; Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director emeritus, Minnesota School of Journalism; T. Ballard Watters, editor and publisher, Marshfield (Md.) Mail; R. Hunter Middleton, director, Ludlow Typograph Co. (Chicago) department of type-face design; John R. Wilhelm, editor and director of news bureaus, McGraw Hill World

News Service (N.Y.); St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; Berlinske Tidende (Copenhagen, Denmark). [See Vol. XVI, p. 163E2]

OBITUARIES

(Additional obituaries are published in an Appendix to the Facts on File Cumulative Index)

Lajos Dinnyes, 60, Hungarian Parliament vice president, ex-premier (May 30, 1947-Dec. 9, 1948) who brought Hungary into Soviet sphere; May 4 (reported by Budapest radio). [See Vol. VIII, pp. 396C, 54D]

Jacob Kaiser, 73, West German minister for all-German affairs from 1949 until retirement (because of ill health) in 1957; May 7 in Berlin of circulatory ailment. A foe of Hitler, Kaiser was arrested by Gestapo in 1938 but released 10 months later for lack of evidence. He participated in the July 20, 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler, hid successfully for 10 months until Allied occupation. He was a co-founder of the Christian Democratic Union in eastern Germany in 1945, was ousted as chairman in 1947 by Soviet occupation authorities. Kaiser was one of the first leading statesmen in postwar Germany to openly favor German reunification and oppose Soviet policies. [See Vol. XVII, p. 382F2; XVI, 154B1]

Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, 65, deposed ex-ruler of Jammu and Kashmir; Apr. 26 in Bombay. In Oct. 1947, when India and Pakistan contended for Kashmir's accession, Pakistani tribesmen invaded Kashmir. The maharaja, a Hindu, then acceded to India and fled to Bombay, where he lived in exile. The maharaja's son, Karan Singh, became regent of Kashmir in June 1948 and was elected head of the state (without autocratic powers) in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 365A; VII, 346C]

SPORTS

Carry Back Wins Derby. Jack and Katherine Price's Carry Back, Johnny Sellers up, won the $163,000 87th Kentucky Derby by ¾ of a length at Churchill Downs in Louisville May 6. Carry Back ran the 1¼ mile in 2:04 for a winner's purse of $120,000. Carry Back paid $7, $4.20 and $3.20 as the 5-2 favorite. Fred W. Hooper's Crozier was 2d, Mrs. Vera Smith's Bass Clef 3d. [See Vol. XX, p. 192D2]

Baseball. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R., N.Y.) Apr. 22 signed a bill permitting N.Y. City to build an $18 million 55,000-seat baseball stadium in Flushing Meadows, Queens. The city would lease the stadium to the Metropolitan Baseball Club, Inc., franchise owner of New York's National League team. The team was officially nicknamed the Mets May 8. [See p. 108G1]

Warren Spahn, 40, of the Milwaukee Braves pitched a 1-0 no-hit victory over the San Francisco Giants in Milwaukee Apr. 28. It was Spahn's 2d no-hitter and his 290th major league pitching victory. [See Vol. XX, p. 324B2]

Gabe Paul, 51, resigned as general manager of the National League's prospective Houston team Apr. 27 to become general manager of Cleveland. [See Vol. XX, p. 383G2]

Boxing. Paul Pender, 30, of Brookline, Mass. retained N.Y. and Massachusetts recognition as world middleweight champion by scoring a 15-round decision over Carmen Basilio, 34, of New York in Boston Apr. 22. [See p. 60E1]

Golf. Jay Hebert won the $40,000 Houston (Tex.) Classic Apr. 24 by defeating Ken Venturi in a play-off. Hebert won $7,000, Venturi $3,600.

Sam Snead won the $52,000 Tournament of Champions in Las Vegas May 7, for $5,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 200D2]

Arnold Palmer won the $30,000 Texas open tournament in San Antonio Apr. 30 for $3,400.

Mike Souchak won the $22,500 Greater Greensboro (N.C.) open Apr. 16, for $3,200. [See Vol. XX, p. 136D2]

Jerry Barber of Los Angeles won the $12,000 Azalea invitation tournament in Wilmington, N.C. Apr. 2 by defeating Chandler Harper in a play-off. [See Vol. XX, p. 120G1]

Hockey. Chicago won the Stanley Cup, its first in 23 years, by defeating Detroit, 4 games to 2, in final playoffs ending Apr. 6-16. Playoff scores: 3-2, 1-3, 3-1, 1-2, 6-3, 5-1. [See Vol. XX, p. 136D2]

Bernie (Boom Boom) Geoffrion, 30, of Montreal won the Hart Trophy and $1,000 May 9 as the National Hockey League's most valuable player. [See Vol. XX, p. 208B2]

Doug Harvey, 36, of Montreal won the James Norris Memorial Trophy May 2 as the NHL's best defenseman for the 1960-61 season. [See Vol. XX, p. 155F3]

Horse Racing. Leonard P. Sasso's Globemaster, John Rotz up, won the $86,250 Wood Memorial at Aqueduct (N.Y.) Apr. 22, for $56,062.50. [See Vol. XX, p. 192E2]

Su Mac Lad, driven by Stanley Dancer, won the $50,000 United Nations Trot at Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway Apr. 20, for $25,000.

Jockey Roy L. Gilbert, 22, of London, Ky. was killed in the 4th race at Aqueduct Apr. 4 when his horse, Happy Hill Farm's Plenty Papaya, fell. [See Vol. XI, p. 208F]

MISCELLANEOUS

212 Die as Dara Burns. The 5,030-ton British liner Dara, en route from Basra, Iraq to Bombay, India was swept by fire and explosions Apr. 8 in the Persian Gulf off Manama, Bahrein. 212 persons were missing and presumed dead. 560 survived. [See p. 32C3]

145 Die in Ukraine Mud Slide. 145 persons were killed in Kiev, Ukraine Mar. 13 when mud at a reclamation project in the Babi Yary ravine swept over an earthen dam and destroyed homes and public buildings. [See Vol. XX, p. 76G3]

30 Drown in Iran. A motor launch carrying 80 persons capsized in the Shatt-al-Arab River in Iran Apr. 2. 30 persons drowned. [See p. 32C3]

Pakistan Train Wreck. A train jumped the tracks at a grade crossing at Kotri, Pakistan Mar. 24. 22 persons were killed. [See p. 60B3]

Venezuela Fireworks Blast. An explosion in a Caracas, Venezuela fireworks factory May 3 killed 38 persons and injured more than 50.

Chillingworths' Slayers Convicted. Ex-Judge Joseph A. Peel Jr., 37, of West Palm Beach, Fla. was convicted by a Ft. Pierce, Fla. jury Mar. 30 and sentenced Apr. 26 to life imprisonment for masterminding the June 14, 1955 kidnap-slaying of Circuit Judge Curtis E. Chillingworth. Peel was found guilty of having hired Floyd A. (Lucky) Holzapfel, 38, and George (Bobby) Lincoln to kidnap Chillingworth and his wife from their home. The couple were taken aboard a boat and drowned at sea. Peel was charged only with Chillingworth's death. The prosecution had charged that he had wanted Chillingworth murdered for fear the judge would expose a liquor and lottery protection racket that Peel was allegedly covering up.

Holzapfel, who had pleaded guilty to the murders, was sentenced to death in West Palm Beach May 3.

Lincoln, who also had confessed, was granted immunity. He was serving a federal prison term for bootlegging. [See Vol. XVII, p. 176E2]

Table, Sees Executed. Alvin Table Jr., 25, of Etowan, Ark. and Billy Wayne Sees, 23, of Torrance, Calif. were hanged at Nassau, Bahamas May 9 for the Apr. 23, 1960 slaying of Capt. Angus Boatwright, 56, of Key West, Fla. [See Vol. XX, p. 384E1]

Weiner Indicted. A Camden, N.J. jury May 1 indicted Dr. Albert Weiner on 15 counts of manslaughter on charges of giving sedative inoculations that caused 15 patients to die from serum hepatitis in Oct.-Nov. 1960. [See p. 20E3]

Kidnaped Boy Found Dead. The body of Thomas McNevin, 10, of Belleville, Ont. was found Mar. 22 tied to a tree near his home. He had been kidnaped Mar. 20 and had died of exposure. Scoutmaster Warren Williamson, 41, who said he had been chosen by the kidnapers to deliver $25,000 ransom from the boy's father, Donald McNevin, killed himself with a shotgun at his home Mar. 21, shortly before a meeting he told police he was to have with the kidnapers.

Schuster Award. A Brooklyn jury ruled Mar. 28 that New York City must pay $30,000 in negligence damages to Max Schuster, whose son Arnold, 24, had been shot and killed near his home Mar. 8, 1952—18 days after he had given police information that led to the arrest of bank robber Willie Sutton. In his $1,050,000 damage suit, Schuster had claimed that the city had failed to give his son adequate police protection. [See Vol. XII, p. 84L]

Married

Sir Laurence Olivier, 53, actor, to Joan Plowright, 31, actress; Mar. 17 in Wilton, Conn. (his 3d, her 2d). [See Vol. XX, p. 452A3]

Laraine Day, 40, actress, to Mike Grilikhes, CBS TV executive; Mar. 8 in Hollywood (her 3d). [See Vol. XX, p. 208G3]

Lawrence Durrell, 49, British novelist, to Claude Forde, 35; Mar. 27 in London (his 3d). [See Vol. XX, p. 384E3]

U.S. surplus wheat in 1961 for $70 million in local currency. 85% of the purchase money was to be used in Brazil for economic development. [See p. 158D2]

Rumanian Loan. Bucharest radio disclosed a Rumanian grant to Brazil of a $50 million credit for the purchase of equipment for oil fields, chemical industries, agriculture and power stations (reported May 9). The conclusion of 5-year Rumanian-Brazilian trade and technical assistance agreements also was reported. [See p. 106D2]

Costa Rica

Students Strike Vs. Cuba. Students at San José's 8 high schools started a 3-day strike May 3. They demanded that Costa Rica sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. Pres. Mario Echandi Jiminez declared that he would not let such pressure change government policy and that Costa Rica would sever its ties with Cuba only if the Castro regime resumed executions. (Echandi disclosed that the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana had given asylum to 66 political refugees.) The student council then announced May 6 that pupils would return to class May 8. [See p. 146F3]

Cuba

Artime Captured. Cuban troops May 2 captured Capt. Manuel Artime, 29, field operations leader of the unsuccessful Apr. 17 Cuban rebel landing. Artime and 21 other rebels were seized at San Blas in the Zapata swamp of Las Villas Province where the invasion force had gone ashore. The government said their capture brought to 1,122 the number of rebels taken prisoner.

Havana radio reported May 3 that Artime told his captors that the U.S. had organized, directed and financed the rebel force. Artime was quoted as saying U.S. destroyers had escorted the rebels from Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua to Cuba.

(Artime had served as an officer in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army and had been appointed to the National Institute of Agrarian Reform after Castro came to power. He defected in 1960 on the ground that the Castro regime was Communist.) [See pp. 147B2, 137F1]

Kennedy Bars Rebel Training. Pres. Kennedy said at a Washington news conference May 5 that the U.S. was "not now training and . . . [was] not now planning to train a Cuban [exile] force" in the U.S. or elsewhere to help overthrow Premier Fidel Castro's regime. (Mr. Kennedy had met earlier May 5 with Cuban Revolutionary Council Pres. José Miró Cardona. They reportedly discussed means of aiding Cuban refugees in the U.S.) [See p. 159E1]

Rebels Vow to Fight. The Cuban National Revolutionary Council asserted in New York May 19 that it was "preparing new plans" to overthrow the Castro regime. A statement, signed by council Pres. Miró Cardona, said: The Apr. 17 rebel invasion had been "overcome by Soviet tanks and MIGs, that is to say, by the Russian empire"; "the war which we have undertaken to regain our independence shall be won very shortly"; the council had been concentrating on "the most urgent task of rescuing the survivors of the [Apr. 17] military action," and "fruitless arguments about responsibilities and errors," should be avoided. [See p. 159B2]

Americans' Exit Delayed. The U.S. State Department reported May 9 that more than 300 U.S. citizens registered with the Swiss Embassy in Havana for repatriation to the U.S. had not yet received Cuban permits to leave the country. A Cuban law enacted in April required permits for foreigners who had spent more than 29 days in Cuba. The State Department said 20-40 Americans, arrested following the Apr. 17 rebel landing, remained in jails on undisclosed charges. [See p. 159F2]

Quadros Offers Mediation. Brazilian Pres. Jânio da Silva Quadros May 3 cabled Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado a Brazilian offer to mediate the U.S.-Cuban dispute. Quadros' offer was in response to a Dorticós message urging that Brazil intervene "to prevent the United States from repeating a . . . worse criminal aggression against Cuba" than the Apr. 17 invasion. [See pp. 159C2, 116B1]

5-Year Plan. The N.Y. Times May 7 reported details of a 5-year Cuban industrial plan outlined by Cuban Industry Min. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara in a TV-radio address Apr. 30.

Guevara had said Cuba would: (a) Raise steel production to 500,000 tons annually. (The increase was to be effected by USSR construction of a 250,000-ton-capacity steel plant in the Santiago de Cuba area and by modification of the old Antillana de Acero steel factory to produce 250,000-tons by 1963.) (b) Double electric production by the middle 1960s by building 600,000-kw.-capacity generating stations. (Current capacity: 920,000 kw.) (c) Increase annual cement production from one million tons to 2 million. (d) Receive a USSR-built oil refinery (in Santiago de Cuba) with a one million-ton annual production capacity. (e) Import 150,000 textile spindles from East Germany and 50,000 from Communist China plus 3,500 looms. (Guevara said Cuba hoped to become self-sufficient in the production of textiles.) (f) Produce 2,000 tractors, 5,000 trucks, 3,000 motorcycle motors and 100 stationary motors annually in a plant to be built by Czechoslovakia. (g) Build small-tonnage fishing boats and 10,000-ton ships in a dockyard to be built by Poland. [See pp. 158F3, 20B2]

Clubs, Schools Seized. Havana radio reported May 8 that the Cuban government had seized all private clubs in Santiago de Cuba under the nationalization program. An earlier broadcast had announced government seizure of all private schools in Las Villas Province. [See p. 158A3]

Ban on Foreign Capital. The Cuban National Bank May 6 forbade the ownership of foreign capital by Cubans. The order, however, permitted Cubans to keep specially authorized accounts in other countries for overseas payments of imports. [See p. 107A1]

Haiti

Duvalier Reelected. Haitian Atty. Gen. Max Duplessis announced May 5 that Pres. François Duvalier, running unopposed, had been reelected to a 2d 6-year term Apr. 30. (Duvalier had 2 years to serve of his first 6-year term.) The voters also elected a new 58-member unicameral legislature, the National Assembly. Only Duvalier supporters were candidates. [See p. 135B1]

ECONOMY

Income Record. The Commerce Department reported Apr. 23 that U.S. personal incomes had risen from a $380.664 billion total in 1959 to a record $401.567 billion in 1960. South Dakota had the highest percentage rise in total income, 28%, from $1.02 billion to $1.309 billion during the period.

Per capita income in the U.S. rose from $2,159 in 1959 to a record $2,242 in 1960, the report said. Delaware had the highest average personal income, $3,094. The District of Columbia was 2d with $3,000, Connecticut 3d with $2,871. Missisippi had the lowest average income, $1,190. [See p. 144E2; Vol. XX, 290G2]

U.S. Bond Sales. Sales of Series E and H government savings bonds rose from a total of $1.252 billion Jan.-Mar. 1960 to $1.306 billion Jan.-Mar. 1961, and cash-ins dropped from $1.456 billion to $1.227 billion during the period, according to Editorial Research Reports (Washington) Apr. 27. (Total personal savings dropped from the record $29.2 billion accumulated in 1960's 3d quarter to $28.1 billion in 1961's first.) $43.536 billion, or 15.1%, of the national debt was underwritten by savings bonds. The total of such bonds outstanding rose $399 million since Jan. 1, 1961, the largest gain in 5 years; about 8 million employes in 45,000 firms saved an average of $20 a month through payroll savings plans. [See p. 135F3]

World Coffee Output Drop. World coffee production dropped from 4,570,000 tons in 1959 to 3,820,000 tons in 1960, according to the Food & Agriculture Organization's Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics (made public Apr. 18). This was the first decline since 1956. The U.S., the largest coffee-importing nation, imported 1,340,000 tons in 1960 (4% less than in 1959). [See Vol. XIX, p. 445G2]

Health Insurance Benefits Up. The Health Insurance Institute (N.Y.) reported in its April issue of Health Insurance News that health benefits paid by U.S. insurance companies had risen from a $2.9 billion total in 1959 to more than $3.1 billion in 1960. The number of Americans covered by hospital insurance rose from about 77 million Dec. 31, 1950 to approximately 132 million at the end of 1960. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426A-C2]

Coffee Consumption. U.S. coffee consumption totaled 400 million cups daily, or about 16 pounds per capita annually, the Commerce Department estimated Apr. 25. 1959 consumption: 21 million bags. [See Vol. XVII, p. 143E-F1]

SEC Expels Re & Son. Gerard (Jerry) A. Re, 64, and his son, Gerard F. Re, 38, stock specialists, were expelled from the securities business by the SEC May 4 on charges of stock manipulation. They were also expelled from membership in the American Stock Exchange, and the broker-dealer license of their firm, Re, Re and Sagarese, was revoked. This was the government's first action against a stock specialist since the SEC was established in 1934.

SEC investigation of the Res started May 12, 1960 when the American Exchange suspended Re, who had been a member since 1922, and his son, a member since 1944, for allegedly unfair business practices. The SEC investigating team, in a brief filed with the commission Apr. 27, charged that: (1) The Res disregarded and abused American Exchange rules to create markets for their stocks, and illegally sold, between 1954 and 1960, nearly $10 million worth of stocks in 9 corporations for a personal profit estimated at more than $3 million. (2) Sworn testimony of defrauded victims supported the charge that Jerry Re offered "under the table" payments to brokerage employees to push sales of his stocks, that he accepted a $75,000 promise from a corporation official to rig the price of that company's stock and that he threatened a company president if he did not go through with a proposed merger. None of the charges was denied by the Res.

Unsuspecting victims of the Res' operations, according to the brief, included: Chuck Dressen, Milwaukee Braves manager; Cookie Lavagetto, Minnesota Twins manager; Bernard "Toots" Shor, N.Y. restaurateur; Vincent F. Albano Jr., N.Y. City Republican Party leader; Abraham J. Gellinoff, N.Y. City Democratic Party leader; Dennis Chavez Jr., son of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.); Paul Porzelt, partner in Emanuel, Deetjen & Co.; Joshua Davis, partner in Blair & Co.; Edward T. McCormack, American Exchange president. [See Vol. XX, p. 362D3-363B1]

N.Y. Auto Seat Belt Law. A bill requiring safety belt attachment points in front seats of 1963 model autos made or assembled in N.Y. State after June 30, 1962 was signed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Apr. 17. [See p. 108E3]

Boeing Changes Name. Boeing Airplane Co. stockholders May 2 approved the change of the company's name to Boeing Co.

SCIENCE

Atoms for Peace Award. The Atoms for Peace Award of a gold medallion and $75,000 was presented in Cambridge, Mass. Apr. 6 to British physicist Sir John Cockcroft. Cockcroft was honored for his role in (1) making radioactive chemicals available internationally, for research, (2) the development of British commercial nuclear power stations and (3) the growth of international cooperation in nuclear science. [See Vol. XX, p. 111F-G3]

Science Academy Elects 35. The National Academy of Sciences announced Apr. 29 the election of 35 new members, including the University of Chicago's Dr. Leo Szilard, and the election of MIT Pres. Dr. Julius A. Stratton as vice president. [See p. 5F3; Vol. XIX, 160A2]

ARTS

Season's 'Best' Plays. The N.Y. Drama Critics Circle Apr. 18 chose as the "best" plays produced on Broadway in the 1960-61 season: American play—"All the Way Home," by Tad Mosel (based on James Agee's novel "A Death in the Family"). Foreign play—"A Taste of Honey" by Shelagh Delaney of England. Musical—"Carnival!" by Michael Stewart. [See Vol. XX, p. 154D2]

Theater Communications Aid. The Ford Foundation Mar. 19 announced a 4-year grant of $244,000 to stimulate communication among the various branches of the American theater. $44,000 would be appropriated during the first year to establish a Theater Communications Group to aid Broadway, regional and community theaters to share experiences. [See Vol. XIX, p. 426D2]

Diction Medal. The American Academy of Arts and Letters announced Apr. 26 that it had chosen actor Fredric March as winner of its medal for good speech on the stage. [See Vol. XX, p. 154C2]

Guggenheim Grants. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Apr. 30 announced fellowships totaling $1,350,000 to 265 scholars, scientists and artists. [See Vol. XI, p. 135F1]

Rodgers-Lerner Team. Richard Rodgers, composer who had collaborated with Lorenz Hart in 1925-42 and with Oscar Hammerstein 2d from 1943 until the latter's death in Aug. 1960, teamed up with Alan Jay Lerner to write a Broadway musical, it was announced Apr. 5. Lerner, book and lyrics writer, had collaborated with composer Frederick Loewe since 1943. [See Vol. XX, p. 291E-G3]

RELIGION

Russians Apply to World Council. An application by the Russian Orthodox Church to join the World Council of Churches was announced Apr. 27 at the annual meeting of the council's U.S. Conference in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. and at the World Council's headquarters in Geneva. (The Council had invited the Russian church to join in 1946-48.)

The application, submitted by Alexis, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, reported that the Russian church had 73 bishoprics, 20,000 parishes, 30,000 priests, 40 monasteries and 8 theological schools. It did not report statistics on total membership, which had been estimated by other sources at 25-50 million.

The application, subject to ⅔ approval by council members at the 3d assembly meeting in New Delhi, India Nov. 18, was the 7th received recently by the 176-member council. The others seeking membership: the Moravian Church of the West Cape Province of South Africa, Presbyterian Church in Trinidad, Evangelical Church of New Caledonia, Union of Baptist Churches of the Cameroun, the United Church of Central Africa in Rhodesia and the Pentacostal Church of Chile. [See Vol. XX, pp. 480F3, 444B1]

South Africans Quit Council. The American office of the World Council of Churches announced in New York Mar. 25 the withdrawal of the 133,485-member Dutch Reformed Church of Africa, which with the other 2 South African Dutch Reformed Churches (of Transvaal and of Cape Province), had participated in the Dec. 1960 council-sponsored conference of South African Protestant churches but had rejected the conference-adopted resolution against "all unjust discrimination" based on color or race. [See Vol. XX, p. 480F-G3]

Vatican. Pope John XXIII decreed Mar. 13 that he personally would select cardinals to fill vacancies in suburbicarian dioceses (the 7 episcopal sees nearest Rome: Ostia, Albano, Frascati, Palestrina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, and Velletri). Appointees to these dioceses automatically became cardinal bishops, the highest rank in the Sacred College of Cardinals. The senior cardinal priest of the Roman Curia heretofore had the right to head a vacant suburbicarian see.

The Vatican Feb. 13 confirmed that Stephen II (not Stephen VII, whose name had been omitted erroneously from the apostolic succession list published in its Pontifical Yearbook for 1961) had been eliminated from the list of 261 popes succeeding the Apostle Peter. Stephen II, a Roman who was elected Mar. 23, 752 and died Mar. 25, 752 before coronation, had previously been listed as the 92d pope. The pope previously listed as Stephen III was redesignated Stephen II.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites Apr. 18 ruled that Saint Philomena, "The Martyred Virgin" (who had lived in the 2d Century), had been venerated in error and was not a saint. Her name was stricken from the roll of Catholic saints. Authorities of the Italian diocese of Nola were ordered to reconsecrate the church at Mugnano del Cardinale, sanctuary and shrine of Philomena (Filomena).

Catholic Vs. MRA. The National Catholic Welfare Conference announced Feb. 4 that Bishops Thomas L. Noa of Marquette, Mich. and Wendelin J. Nold of the Galveston-Houston diocese had re-asserted the Roman Catholic Church ban on participation in the Moral Re-Armament Movement. A Catholic church objection was that the movement's advocacy of private "quiet time" revelation would lead to religious indifference and conflicting interpretations of the divine. Catholics maintain that Christian revelation closed with the death of the last apostle. Active Catholic participation in the movement had been banned in 1938 by Cardinal Arthur Honsley, archbishop of Westminster, England, by the English hierarchy in 1946, by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office in 1951 and by bishops in France, Belgium, the Philippines and Ceylon. [See Vol. XVII, p. 398E-F2]

Catholic Membership. The number of Roman Catholics in the U.S. rose from 40,871,302 Jan. 1, 1960 to 42,104,899 Jan. 1, 1961, according to the official Catholic Directory for 1961, issued in New York May 5 by pub-

lisher P. J. Kenedy & Sons. (Catholics constituted 23.5% of the total U.S. population at the beginning of 1961, compared with 18.9% in 1951, the National Catholic Welfare Conference reported May 5.)

The Directory reported that (1) of the 141 U.S. dioceses (Allentown, Pa. diocese was established in February), Chicago was the largest (with 2,118,831 Catholics), Boston 2d (1,661,233) and New York 3d (1,610,366); (2) the U.S. had 16,996 Catholic parishes and a record Catholic 54,682 clergymen; (3) 131,641 persons in the U.S. were converted to Roman Catholicism during 1960 (14,571 fewer than in 1959), 1,338,065 during 1951-60; (4) Catholic school enrollment totaled 5,652,575 (compared with 2,590,660 in 1945), and the number of Catholic educational institutions rose from 10,912 in 1945 to 13,831 in 1961. [See Vol. XX, p. 443C3]

Church of England. The Church of England's 1961 yearbook (issued Jan. 12) reported these gains in membership: The number of baptized members rose to 27,005,000 June 30, 1958 (about 66% of the population of York and Canterbury Provinces); 74,000 males were confirmed in 1959, the largest number since 1945; 1960 ordinations totaled a postwar record of 601, and the average age of new ordinands dropped from 34 to 32 years. [See p. 31A-B3]

Dispute on Virgin Birth. The Right Rev. James P. De Wolfe, Episcopal bishop of Long Island, N.Y., in a pastoral letter issued Apr. 17 to be read in the diocese's 210 churches Apr. 22, denounced statements questioning the doctrine of the Virgin Birth. The letter did not mention Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike of California by name, but De Wolfe said it "obviously" referred to Pike's Dec. 21, 1960 Christian Century article in which he wrote: "While I would [not] deny the possibility of the miracle, . . . Joseph was the human father of Jesus." [See p. 60E-G3]

EDUCATION

School Bible-Reading Upheld. Dade County (Fla.) Circuit Court Judge J. Fritz Gordon Apr. 15 upheld the legality of a Florida law requiring daily recitation of the Lord's Prayer and readings from the Bible in public schools. He said that the Bible contained "expressions or wordings that we all use every day such as 'Thou Shalt Not Kill'" and that reading it did not constitute religious instruction. Florida schools excused students from participation if they requested, he added.

The action to outlaw the recitation and readings had been brought by 5 Dade County parents, who also asked for a court injunction to end religious holiday observance in the schools.

Gordon Apr. 15 barred schools from holiday observance depicting the birth and crucifixion of Christ, from showing religious movies and from conducting after-school Bible-reading courses. [See Vol. XVI, p. 211F3]

Red China's Progress. A National Science Foundation report issued in Washington May 8 showed that school enrollment in Communist China totaled 97 million (14.5% of the total population) in the 1958-59 school year. By comparison, enrollments in U.S. schools totaled 46 million (25.9% of the population) and in Soviet schools 38 million (18.1%). Chinese elementary school enrollments rose by 60 million since 1949; higher education enrollments increased by 500%. About 625,000 persons in Red China had college-level or higher degrees, and the number of those with such education was rising at an annual rate of 10%. Leo A. Orleans of the Library of Congress, author of the report, said the Chinese had achieved the expansion at the expense of educational quality. He said the Chinese were raising the educational level of the largest percentage of their population while concentrating the best training available on their select students. [See Vol. XX, p. 483A-B3]

Teacher Shortage. The National Education Association's report on "Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1961," issued in Washington Apr. 25, estimated that of the 139,061 teacher graduates in June 1961 (compared with the 130,203 in June 1960) only 102,000 would enter the field and that there would be a 135,000-teacher shortage. The number of prospective high school teachers rose 10.1% to 85,427 in 1961; the number of trained elementary school teachers rose 1.9% to 53,654. [See Vol. XX, p. 223C1]

IQ Tests Held Inadequate. Prof. Calvin W. Taylor of the University of Utah charged in a National Education Association yearbook entitled "Human Variability and Learning" (issued Feb. 18) that traditional IQ tests failed to identify children with highest creative talents because they did not cover the more than 50 areas of the mind. "The loss of those with high creative ability is greater than the loss of the highly intelligent and may even exceed the drop-out rate for students in general," he said. [See Vol. XX, p. 223E1-A2]

Teachers Favor Spanking. Results of a National Education Association poll of elementary and high school teachers made public Apr. 30 indicated that 72% favored "the judicious use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure." 75% of high school teachers polled separately favored an occasional slap for recalcitrant elementary school pupils, but only 58% favored striking teenage high school students.

Science Foundation Grants. The National Science Foundation May 8 announced grants totaling $2,700,000 to colleges and universities to provide 236 in-service institutes for about 11,000 junior and high school teachers of science and mathematics. The institutes were to be held during non-school hours in the 1961-62 school year. [See p. 59D2]

Ford Grant to Yale. A $3 million Ford Foundation grant was announced by Yale University Apr. 25 for a 10-year project of studies on areas of the world to which U.S. universities had given little heed. The project, whose total cost was estimated at $13 million, would concentrate on such areas as the USSR, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. [See p. 59B2]

Language Fellowships. The U.S. Office of Education announced Apr. 8 that 695 modern foreign language fellowships had been awarded to 43 graduate schools for the summer of 1961 and the 1961-62 academic year. Academic-year awards provided $2,250 for basic maintenance and $600 for each dependent; summer awards provided $450 for maintenance and $120 per dependent. [See p. 59D2; Vol. XX, 484C-D1]

PRESS

Press Circulation Up. N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. reported in Philadelphia Apr. 21 that paid circulation of English-language non-daily U.S. newspapers (weeklies, semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies) totaled a record 23,522,004 issues in 1960, up 700,000 over 1959. The number of non-dailies declined, however, from 9,353 in 1959 to 9,331 in 1960. [See Vol. XIV, p. 95C2]

Times Voted Best Paper. The N.Y. Times was voted the best U.S. daily newspaper in a poll of 276 newspaper publishers in 46 states conducted by N.Y. public relations counsellor Edward L. Bernays (announced Feb. 1). Next best papers, according to the 1961 poll: (2) St. Louis Post-Dispatch, (3) Christian Science Monitor, (4) Milwaukee Journal, (5) Louisville Courier-Journal, (6) N.Y. Herald Tribune, (7) Washington Post and Times Herald, (8) Los Angeles Times, (9) Chicago Tribune, (10) Kansas City Star. [See Vol. XX, p. 174D3; XII, 155H]

The Manchester Guardian was the best foreign newspaper, according to a Bernays poll of U.S. publishers announced Feb. 12. Next best foreign papers, according to the poll: (2) London Times, (3) La Prensa (Buenos Aires), (4) Toronto Daily Star, (5) Daily Telegraph (London), (6) Le Monde (Paris) and Mainichi (Tokyo), tie, (7) Observer (London) and France-Soir (Paris), tie, (8) Asahi (Tokyo) and Montreal Star, tie.

Tribune Wins Ayer Cup. The F. Wayland Ayer Cup for excellence in typography, make-up and printing, was awarded Apr. 26 to the N.Y. Herald Tribune. [See Vol. XX, p. 154F2]

Missouri Awards. The University of Missouri School of Journalism May 5 presented awards for distinguished service in the field of journalism to: Herbert L. Block, editorial cartoonist, Washington Post; James Reston, Washington correspondent, N.Y. Times; Carl M. Corbin, editor, New Orleans States-Item; Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director emeritus, Minnesota School of Journalism; T. Ballard Watters, editor and publisher, Marshfield (Md.) Mail; R. Hunter Middleton, director, Ludlow Typograph Co. (Chicago) department of type-face design; John R. Wilhelm, editor and director of news bureaus, McGraw Hill World

News Service (N.Y.); St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; Berlinske Tidende (Copenhagen, Denmark). [See Vol. XVI, p. 163E2]

OBITUARIES

(Additional obituaries are published in an Appendix to the Facts on File Cumulative Index)

Lajos Dinnyes, 60, Hungarian Parliament vice president, ex-premier (May 30, 1947-Dec. 9, 1948) who brought Hungary into Soviet sphere; May 4 (reported by Budapest radio). [See Vol. VIII, pp. 396C, 54D]

Jacob Kaiser, 73, West German minister for all-German affairs from 1949 until retirement (because of ill health) in 1957; May 7 in Berlin of circulatory ailment. A foe of Hitler, Kaiser was arrested by Gestapo in 1938 but released 10 months later for lack of evidence. He participated in the July 20, 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler, hid successfully for 10 months until Allied occupation. He was a co-founder of the Christian Democratic Union in eastern Germany in 1945, was ousted as chairman in 1947 by Soviet occupation authorities. Kaiser was one of the first leading statesmen in postwar Germany to openly favor German reunification and oppose Soviet policies. [See Vol. XVII, p. 382F2; XVI, 154B1]

Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, 65, deposed ex-ruler of Jammu and Kashmir; Apr. 26 in Bombay. In Oct. 1947, when India and Pakistan contended for Kashmir's accession, Pakistani tribesmen invaded Kashmir. The maharaja, a Hindu, then acceded to India and fled to Bombay, where he lived in exile. The maharaja's son, Karan Singh, became regent of Kashmir in June 1948 and was elected head of the state (without autocratic powers) in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 365A; VII, 346C]

SPORTS

Carry Back Wins Derby. Jack and Katherine Price's Carry Back, Johnny Sellers up, won the $163,000 87th Kentucky Derby by ¾ of a length at Churchill Downs in Louisville May 6. Carry Back ran the 1¼ mile in 2:04 for a winner's purse of $120,000. Carry Back paid $7, $4.20 and $3.20 as the 5-2 favorite. Fred W. Hooper's Crozier was 2d, Mrs. Vera Smith's Bass Clef 3d. [See Vol. XX, p. 192D2]

Baseball. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R., N.Y.) Apr. 22 signed a bill permitting N.Y. City to build an $18 million 55,000-seat baseball stadium in Flushing Meadows, Queens. The city would lease the stadium to the Metropolitan Baseball Club, Inc., franchise owner of New York's National League team. The team was officially nicknamed the Mets May 8. [See p. 108G1]

Warren Spahn, 40, of the Milwaukee Braves pitched a 1-0 no-hit victory over the San Francisco Giants in Milwaukee Apr. 28. It was Spahn's 2d no-hitter and his 290th major league pitching victory. [See Vol. XX, p. 324B2]

Gabe Paul, 51, resigned as general manager of the National League's prospective Houston team Apr. 27 to become general manager of Cleveland. [See Vol. XX, p. 383G2]

Boxing. Paul Pender, 30, of Brookline, Mass. retained N.Y. and Massachusetts recognition as world middleweight champion by scoring a 15-round decision over Carmen Basilio, 34, of New York in Boston Apr. 22. [See p. 60E1]

Golf. Jay Hebert won the $40,000 Houston (Tex.) Classic Apr. 24 by defeating Ken Venturi in a play-off. Hebert won $7,000, Venturi $3,600.

Sam Snead won the $52,000 Tournament of Champions in Las Vegas May 7, for $5,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 200D2]

Arnold Palmer won the $30,000 Texas open tournament in San Antonio Apr. 30 for $3,400.

Mike Souchak won the $22,500 Greater Greensboro (N.C.) open Apr. 16, for $3,200. [See Vol. XX, p. 136D2]

Jerry Barber of Los Angeles won the $12,000 Azalea invitation tournament in Wilmington, N.C. Apr. 2 by defeating Chandler Harper in a play-off. [See Vol. XX, p. 120G1]

Hockey. Chicago won the Stanley Cup, its first in 23 years, by defeating Detroit, 4 games to 2, in final playoffs ending Apr. 6-16. Playoff scores: 3-2, 1-3, 3-1, 1-2, 6-3, 5-1. [See Vol. XX, p. 136D2]

Bernie (Boom Boom) Geoffrion, 30, of Montreal won the Hart Trophy and $1,000 May 9 as the National Hockey League's most valuable player. [See Vol. XX, p. 208B2]

Doug Harvey, 36, of Montreal won the James Norris Memorial Trophy May 2 as the NHL's best defenseman for the 1960-61 season. [See Vol. XX, p. 155F3]

Horse Racing. Leonard P. Sasso's Globemaster, John Rotz up, won the $86,250 Wood Memorial at Aqueduct (N.Y.) Apr. 22, for $56,062.50. [See Vol. XX, p. 192E2]

Su Mac Lad, driven by Stanley Dancer, won the $50,000 United Nations Trot at Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway Apr. 20, for $25,000.

Jockey Roy L. Gilbert, 22, of London, Ky. was killed in the 4th race at Aqueduct Apr. 4 when his horse, Happy Hill Farm's Plenty Papaya, fell. [See Vol. XI, p. 208F]

MISCELLANEOUS

212 Die as Dara Burns. The 5,030-ton British liner Dara, en route from Basra, Iraq to Bombay, India was swept by fire and explosions Apr. 8 in the Persian Gulf off Manama, Bahrein. 212 persons were missing and presumed dead. 560 survived. [See p. 32C3]

145 Die in Ukraine Mud Slide. 145 persons were killed in Kiev, Ukraine Mar. 13 when mud at a reclamation project in the Babi Yary ravine swept over an earthen dam and destroyed homes and public buildings. [See Vol. XX, p. 76G3]

30 Drown in Iran. A motor launch carrying 80 persons capsized in the Shatt-al-Arab River in Iran Apr. 2. 30 persons drowned. [See p. 32C3]

Pakistan Train Wreck. A train jumped the tracks at a grade crossing at Kotri, Pakistan Mar. 24. 22 persons were killed. [See p. 60B3]

Venezuela Fireworks Blast. An explosion in a Caracas, Venezuela fireworks factory May 3 killed 38 persons and injured more than 50.

Chillingworths' Slayers Convicted. Ex-Judge Joseph A. Peel Jr., 37, of West Palm Beach, Fla. was convicted by a Ft. Pierce, Fla. jury Mar. 30 and sentenced Apr. 26 to life imprisonment for masterminding the June 14, 1955 kidnap-slaying of Circuit Judge Curtis E. Chillingworth. Peel was found guilty of having hired Floyd A. (Lucky) Holzapfel, 38, and George (Bobby) Lincoln to kidnap Chillingworth and his wife from their home. The couple were taken aboard a boat and drowned at sea. Peel was charged only with Chillingworth's death. The prosecution had charged that he had wanted Chillingworth murdered for fear the judge would expose a liquor and lottery protection racket that Peel was allegedly covering up.

Holzapfel, who had pleaded guilty to the murders, was sentenced to death in West Palm Beach May 3.

Lincoln, who also had confessed, was granted immunity. He was serving a federal prison term for bootlegging. [See Vol. XVII, p. 176E2]

Table, Sees Executed. Alvin Table Jr., 25, of Etowan, Ark. and Billy Wayne Sees, 23, of Torrance, Calif. were hanged at Nassau, Bahamas May 9 for the Apr. 23, 1960 slaying of Capt. Angus Boatwright, 56, of Key West, Fla. [See Vol. XX, p. 384E1]

Weiner Indicted. A Camden, N.J. jury May 1 indicted Dr. Albert Weiner on 15 counts of manslaughter on charges of giving sedative inoculations that caused 15 patients to die from serum hepatitis in Oct.-Nov. 1960. [See p. 20E3]

Kidnaped Boy Found Dead. The body of Thomas McNevin, 10, of Belleville, Ont. was found Mar. 22 tied to a tree near his home. He had been kidnaped Mar. 20 and had died of exposure. Scoutmaster Warren Williamson, 41, who said he had been chosen by the kidnapers to deliver $25,000 ransom from the boy's father, Donald McNevin, killed himself with a shotgun at his home Mar. 21, shortly before a meeting he told police he was to have with the kidnapers.

Schuster Award. A Brooklyn jury ruled Mar. 28 that New York City must pay $30,000 in negligence damages to Max Schuster, whose son Arnold, 24, had been shot and killed near his home Mar. 8, 1952—18 days after he had given police information that led to the arrest of bank robber Willie Sutton. In his $1,050,000 damage suit, Schuster had claimed that the city had failed to give his son adequate police protection. [See Vol. XII, p. 84L]

Married

Sir Laurence Olivier, 53, actor, to Joan Plowright, 31, actress; Mar. 17 in Wilton, Conn. (his 3d, her 2d). [See Vol. XX, p. 452A3]

Laraine Day, 40, actress, to Mike Grilikhes, CBS TV executive; Mar. 8 in Hollywood (her 3d). [See Vol. XX, p. 208G3]

Lawrence Durrell, 49, British novelist, to Claude Forde, 35; Mar. 27 in London (his 3d). [See Vol. XX, p. 384E3]